BUILDING THE GERMAN VOCABULARY—*Peter Hagboldt*

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BUILDING THE GERMAN VOCABULARY

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Building the German Vocabulary

By
PETER HAGBOLDT

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PREFACE

This manual attempts to furnish a convenient means for the scientific study of German word formation and the systematic building up of an adequate German vocabulary. Accepting as a fundamental basis the principle of Erarbeitung des Stoffes on the part of the student, I have tried to state the various rules for word formation so clearly that the student may readily give the meaning of the derivative which he forms. The vocabulary appendix contains the German word list of the Chicago Association of Modern Language Teachers, supplemented by about thirty words taken from the Morgan-Kaeding frequency list. Approximately seven hundred words of the Chicago list appear also among the first thousand most frequent words listed by Morgan and Kaeding, so that the vocabulary serving as the basis for the manual may be considered representative of common usage. The total vocabulary which may be derived from this basis by means of the Exercises is probably four thousand words.

Exercises for review are placed at convenient intervals. In the comprehensive review exercises on pages 45 f. some of the most important principles are taken up again for the formation of *Wortfamilien.*

Although the vocabulary at the end of the book is sufficient for the intelligent formation of derivatives, it will, no doubt, be advisable to take up each exercise in class before assigning it for study at home; for the instructor will find that in some cases the student will be unable to deduce the precise meaning of a derivative which, as in this manual, appears without context. But the student's insight into the nature of word formation and the facility for deduction resulting from this study will undoubtedly improve his ability to read coherent text with understanding. It is understood that word study in beginners' courses should never be taken up as a problem in itself, but that it should always be subservient to the larger and more comprehensive aim or aims of the class.

In compiling the Exercises I have not been guided by philological considerations, but by the practical purpose of deriving from the basic vocabulary as many words as possible.

It is hardly necessary to state that I have not tried to give a complete analysis of word formation, and that I have avoided historical explanations as well as all unessential details. Such explanations and details may be added by the instructor at his discretion.

I trust that this little book may be found useful in high school as well as in college; in high school as soon as a basic vocabulary has been ac-

quired passively, that is, after the first grammar book has been finished; in ordinary college courses during the second or third quarter or semester; in reading classes (high school or college) as soon as the class has acquired passively a knowledge of eight hundred to one thousand common words.

In describing the functions and connotations of prefixes and suffixes I have followed George O. Curme's *A Grammar of the German Language* (Macmillan & Co., 1922) and Calvin Thomas' *A Practical German Grammar* (Holt & Co., 1923), especially the former. I hope that I have made no serious errors in attempting to reduce Professor Curme's extensive and masterful chapter on word formation to the scope and needs of this practical manual.

I take great pleasure in expressing my gratitude to my colleagues Professors Leonard Bloomfield and J. G. Kunstmann, of the University of Chicago, for helpful suggestions as well as for reading the proof.

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TO THE STUDENT

Effective work with this manual is possible only if you thoroughly know the vocabulary on pages 47 ff., which consists of about one thousand words of frequent occurrence. These words can best be learned through the reading and re-reading of a number of elementary texts. Read your texts over and over, until your understanding of their content is spontaneous and direct. If you want to learn how to write and speak German, your knowledge of these words should be active, i.e., you should know the noun and the strong verb with their principal parts and also the gender of nouns; if your only aim is to read German, a passive knowledge, i.e., the ability to give the meaning of these words is sufficient.

One of the purposes of this manual is to develop your power to interpret the printed page. If you know the prefixes and suffixes and the basic words in the appendix you will be able to interpret correctly most new words containing a familiar root, as for instance the members of the word-family die Ehre, die Unehre; ehrlich, unehrlich; ehren, verunehren.

Some of the derivatives formed in our exercises may not be easy to understand; but the same derivative when found in context can be under-

stood readily. For example, in forming from the adjective reif the verb reifen, you may not know whether reifen has active or passive force, whether it means *to make*, or *to become ripe*. When you find this word in context the problem clears up: Die Sonne reift die Äpfel, The sun ripens the apples (makes ripe, active force); Der Mann reift durch das Leben, Man matures through life (becomes ripe, passive force).

In other cases there may be doubt as to whether the meaning of the derivative is literal or figurative. A coherent sentence would also clear up this difficulty: Der Baum blüht, "The tree is in bloom" (literal meaning). Das Geschäft blüht, "Business is flourishing, growing, expanding" (figurative meaning).

If you know Latin, a translation into English words of both Germanic and Latin derivation will be helpful:

einfach, onefold *or* simple
endlich, in the end *or* finally
Freiheit, freedom *or* liberty
besitzen, sit upon *or* possess

The meaning of many German words becomes clear when its elements are translated into an English word of Latin origin:

Eindruck, impression
Ausdruck, expression

The quickest and surest way of building up an adequate German vocabulary is to gain an accurate knowledge of the most common basic words by reading a great deal of simple material; to gain

an insight into the historical relation between English and German, and an exact knowledge of the prefixes and suffixes as well as of the formation of compounds; to apply this knowledge as much as possible according to your purpose whether it be to speak, write or read, until you have finally reached your aim. But of all these points that of constant practice and application, of learning by doing, is by far the most important.

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I

ETYMOLOGICAL RELATIONS

German and English belong to the family of Germanic languages which may be divided into:

a) East Germanic (extinct and best known through Gothic)
b) North Germanic (Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic)
c) West Germanic (Low German, English, Dutch, Flemish, High German)

English is derived from the languages of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes who came from the lowlands of Northern Germany to England about 450 A.D. Influenced somewhat by Celtic and much more strongly by Latin and French (the latter through the Norman Conquest in 1066), English is, nevertheless, essentially a Germanic language and closely related to German. This can easily be seen from the great number of cognates, i.e., words of the same origin or etymology in the two languages: der Arm, arm; der Finger, finger, etc. Since the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion German has developed away from the older forms of Low German, so that in many instances English is even more similar to these older forms than is modern High German itself.

English	Low German	High German
sleep	ſlapen	ſchlafen
book	Book	Buch
two	twe	zwei
pound	Pund	Pfund
small	ſmal	ſchmal
water	Water	Waſſer
clock	Klock	Glocke

For the purpose and scope of this manual it is not necessary to explain the various changes of consonants and vowels which finally resulted in modern High German. We shall, therefore, summarize briefly only those changes which seem most important from the standpoint of acquiring quickly a practical vocabulary. We begin with a list of full cognates or words orthographically alike in German and English.

1. *Full cognates*

der Arm, Ball, Fall, Finger, Hammer, Hunger, Plan, Ring, Sack, Sand, Strand, Wanderer, Wind, Winter, Wolf
die Butter, Hand, Maid, Roſe
das Gold, Horn, Land, Neſt

2. *Cognates with vowel change.* Give English meanings by changing the German vowels as indicated:

a) a to *e:* die Raſt, der Stamm, das Wrack
b) a to *ea:* das Jahr, das Mahl, klar, mager
c) a to *o:* der Kaffee, die Naſe, lang
d) ä to *ow:* krähen, ſäen, mähen

e) au to *ou* or *ow:* das Haus, ſauer, der Schauer, braun
f) e to *ea:* das Feſt, die Perle, brechen, lernen
g) ei to *ea:* heilen, meinen, reichen
h) ei to *i:* mein, fein, ſteif, weiſe, das Leinen, die Meile, der Wein, ſcheinen
i) ei to *o:* der Stein, das Heim, der Geiſt
j) ie to *ee:* das Bier, das Knie, der Kiel, der Stier, fliehen
k) o to *ea:* die Bohne, der Strom, das Ohr
l) o to *u:* der Golf, der Mord, die Nonne, der Onkel, der Roſt, die Sonne
m) u to *oo:* der Flur, der Huf, die Nudel, der Pudel, die Schule, die Spule
n) u to *ou:* der Grund, der Hund, rund, die Suppe, die Truppe, die Wunde

3. *Cognates with consonant change.* Give English meanings by changing the German consonants as indicated:

a) t or tt to *d:* das Bett, der Gott, hart, das Wort, der Garten, die Karte, der Sattel, unter, waten
b) s, ſſ, or tz to *t:* das Los; das Waſſer, der Keſſel, die Neſſel, haſſen; der Witz, das Netz, ſetzen, ſitzen
z to *t:* kurz, das Malz, der Pelz, das Salz, das Zinn, der Zoll, der Bolzen, grunzen
c) d to *th:* der Dorn, die Diſtel, das Ding, dick, nord, danken
d) pf, f, or ff to *p:* der Pfoſten, die Pfanne, das Pflaſter, der Apfel, der Stumpf; ſcharf, der

Biſchof, die Harfe; das Schiff, der Affe, ſchaffen, der Pfeffer

e) b to *v* or *f:* die Salbe, das Grab, das Sieb, das Silber; der Stab, das Kalb

f) ch to *k:* der Storch, der Mönch, die Milch, wachen

g) cht to *ght:* die Sicht, das Licht; (change the stem vowel to *i*) die Nacht, die Macht, recht, fechten

4. *Cognates with vowel and consonant change.* Give meanings:

a) alt, kalt, halten, die Falte

b) weit, gleiten, reiten, die Seite

c) dein, der Bruder, der Schmied

d) das Weib, leben, geben, die Leber, ſtreben

e) das Buch, der Deich, brechen, der Grieche

f) recht, die Macht, die Nacht

5. In deriving the meaning of German words from English cognates the student should be warned that there are a number of words which, though alike or very similar in form, have different meanings in the two languages.

Cognates differing in meaning:

German	Meaning	English Cognate
das Bein	leg	bone
blank	shining	blank
die Blume	flower	bloom
eitel	vain	idle
der Feind	enemy	fiend
die Gaſſe	lane (narrow street)	gate
glatt	smooth	glad

German	Meaning	English Cognate
handeln	to act	handle
die Hoſe	trousers	hose
der Knabe	boy	knave
die Kraft	strength	craft
krank	ill	crank
das Loch	hole	lock
die Reiſe	journey	rise
ſtreng	severe	strong
der Tiſch	table	dish
die Uhr	clock, watch	hour
weil	because	while
der Zaun	hedge	town
die Zeit	time	tide
die Zeitung	newspaper	tidings
das Zimmer	room	timber

II

NOUNS

1. A. Infinitives may be used as nouns: rennen, to run, race; das Rennen, the racing, race.

NOTE.—The infinitive noun is best translated into English by the gerund: das Bauen, (the act of) building, i.e., building as an activity; der Bau, the building, the structure (the result of activity). The infinitive noun has the more abstract meaning.

Form neuter nouns from the following infinitives which are frequently used as nouns:

baden, klagen, lachen, malen, pflanzen, rauchen, reden, reiſen, ſammeln, ſpielen, tanzen, vertrauen, verlangen, warten, wünſchen, zeichnen, entſtehen, forſchen

eſſen, fahren, fliegen, geben, helfen, laufen, leſen, leiden, reiten, ſchlafen, ſchwimmen, ſteigen, trinken, verſprechen, denken, erkennen

B. Separable verbs are used as nouns in the same way as other verbs: gehen, to go; das Gehen, the going; hinausgehen, to go out; das Hinausgehen, the going out.

Form verbal nouns:

hereinkommen, aufmachen, zurückgeben, niederlegen, anfangen, ausſehen, einladen

2. Many nouns can be formed from verbal stems: bauen, to build; der Bau, the building, the structure; cf. note above.

A. Form masculine nouns from the infinitive stems of:

besuchen, danken, drucken, schmerzen, siegen, streiten, tanzen, teilen, verkaufen, versuchen, wechseln
berichten, hassen, anfangen, befehlen, beginnen, besitzen, beweisen, empfangen, fallen, fangen, gewinnen, halten, laufen

Omit the umlaut in the derivatives of the following: grüßen, schützen, wünschen.

B. Form feminine nouns: antworten, to answer; die Antwort, answer. arbeiten, dauern, heiraten, regeln, feiern, trauern

Omit the umlaut in the derivatives of the following: schämen, wählen, zählen.[1]

C. Form neuter nouns: baden, to bathe; das Bad, the bath. loben, spielen, wundern, kleiden

3. A. Some nouns have the form of the past stem of strong verbs: schreiten, schritt, geschritten, to stride, step; der Schritt, the step, the stride.

[1] die Zahl = number. Where the meaning of the derivative is not clear it is given in a footnote at the end of the page.

Form masculine nouns from the past stem of:

ſtehen, ſtand, geſtanden; beißen, biß, gebiſſen; pfeifen, pfiff, gepfiffen; reißen, riß[1], geriſſen; reiten, ritt, geritten; ſchneiden, ſchnitt, geſchnitten; treiben, trieb[2], getrieben; verbinden, verband, verbunden; zwingen, zwang[3], gezwungen; greifen, griff, gegriffen

B. Some feminine nouns can be formed from the past stem of strong verbs +e: geben, gab, gegeben, to give; die Gabe, gift.

Form feminine nouns:

ſprechen, ſprach, geſprochen; liegen, lag[4], gelegen; ſteigen, ſtieg[5], geſtiegen

NOTE.—1. nahme, from nehmen, to take, forms nouns with auf, aus, ein, zurück, etc.: die Aufnahme, reception; die Ausnahme, exception; die Einnahme, income; die Zurücknahme, taking back.

Sometimes nahme is affixed to nouns; die Stellungsnahme, the taking of a position, a point of view, an attitude; die Beſitznahme, the taking possession of a thing.

2. kunft, from kommen, to come, forms feminine nouns with an, zu, her, etc.: die Ankunft, arrival; die Zukunft, future; die Herkunft, descendance.

[1] rent, hole
[2] incentive
[3] coercion
[4] situation, position
[5] staircase

C. Some neuter nouns have the form of the past stem of strong verbs: binden, band, gebunden, to bind, tie; das Band, tie, ribbon.

Form neuter nouns:

gebieten, gebot, geboten; verbieten, verbot, verboten; meſſen, maß, gemeſſen; ſchließen, ſchloß, geſchloſſen

4. A. The suffix er, from Latin *arius* = English *er* or *ar*, when affixed to verbal stems denotes the agent: erziehen, to educate; der Erzieher, educator.

Form masculine nouns in er from the infinitive stems of the following verbs:

arbeiten, begleiten, beſuchen, dienen, erzählen, fragen, führen, hören, lehren, malen, jagen″[1], kämpfen, kaufen″, klagen″

rauchen, rechnen, retten, ſiegen, ſprechen, ſpielen, tanzen″, leiten, verkaufen″, wählen, wandern, zeichnen, drucken, forſchen

B. Affixed to place names, er denotes a resident: Köln, Cologne; der Kölner, the man from Cologne.

Form masculine nouns denoting a resident:

Berlin, Chicago, London, Paris, New York, Milwaukee

[1] Where the umlaut is needed in the derivative, this is indicated by an umlaut over a dash, thus: jagen″.

C. Make the foregoing nouns feminine by the suffix in (cf. 5): der Kölner, die Kölnerin.

NOTE.—ler is a later form of er. Attached to nouns it denotes the functionary: die Kunſt, art; der Künſtler, the artist.

5. The suffix in forms from masculine nouns feminines, which, like the masculine, denote rank, dignity, or occupation: der König, king; die Königin, queen.

Form feminine nouns with the suffix in, using the umlaut where possible, i.e., after a, o, and u:

der Fürſt, der Graf, der Gott, der Jäger, der Künſtler, der Lehrer, der Präſident, der Bauer

6. The suffixes chen[1] and lein[2] (the former cognate with *kin* in *lambkin*) are neuter diminutive suffixes, which often express the idea of endearment, neatness, or tenderness.

A. Form neuter nouns in chen, using the umlaut where possible.

Fritz, Hans, der Bruder, die Schweſter, die Mutter, der Vater, der Sohn, das Haus, das Kind

B. Form neuter nouns in lein, using the umlaut where possible:

[1] chen is mostly used in the north, lein in the south of Germany.

das Tier, das Dorf, der Bach, die Frau, der Kopf, die Hand, der Knab(e), die Maus, die Geſchicht(e), die Stadt, das Buch

Exercise. Cf. "Nouns," 1–6.

A. Give meanings:

1. tanzen, das Tanzen, der Tanz, der Tänzer, die Tänzerin
2. ſchneiden, das Schneiden, der Schnitt, der Schneider, die Schneiderin

B. Form derivatives and give meanings. In this and all the following exercises form the derivations on the model of the preceding (A) exercise; the numbers in A and B correspond.

1. ſchlafen, beſuchen, ſiegen, beſitzen, empfangen
2. reiten, pfeifen

7. A. The suffix e forms a great many feminine nouns. Affixed to adjectives it forms abstract nouns causing umlaut where possible: gut, good; die Güte, kindness.

Form feminine nouns from the following adjectives, using umlaut where possible:

breit, dick, eng, früh, groß, hart, kalt, kühl, kurz, lang, leer, naß, reif, rot, ſcharf, ſchwach, ſchwarz, ſchwer, ſtark, ſtill, ſtreng, tief, treu, warm, weit

B. Affixed to verbal stems, e forms feminine nouns usually denoting the concrete effect

of the action indicated in the stem: lügen, to lie; die Lüge, lie, falsehood.

Form feminine nouns from the infinitive stems of the following verbs:

decken, eilen, fragen, klagen, lehren, lieben, pflanzen, reden, reisen, sorgen, stärken, stellen, strafen, stützen, suchen, bitten

8. A. The suffix heit, cognate with *hood* in *falsehood*, was formerly an independent word meaning "manner," "person." It forms abstract feminine nouns from adjectives: frei, free; die Freiheit, freedom.

Form feminine nouns from:

berühmt, dumm, dunkel, einfach, falsch, faul, fein, fremd, gemein, gesund, gewiß, gleich, klar, klug, krank

neu, offen, schön, selten, sicher, trocken, verschieden, vollkommen, wahr, weich, wild, zufrieden, zart

B. The suffix keit, a later form of heit (through a phonetic assimilation of ig+heit) forms abstract feminine nouns when affixed to adjectives ending in ig, lich, and sam: deutlich, distinct; die Deutlichkeit, distinctness.

Form feminine nouns from the following:

ewig, fertig, häufig, heilig, herrlich, herzlich, langsam, mäßig, möglich, natürlich, notwendig,

plötzlich, richtig, ſchwierig, traurig, vollſtändig, wichtig, wirklich

9. A. ei, Latin *ia*, French *ie*, is always accented. Affixed to nouns it forms nouns of profession and of place, often also nouns with disparaging force.

Form nouns denoting a profession, or the place in which this profession is practiced: der Bäcker, baker, die Bäckerei, bakery, bakeshop.

der Jäger, der Maler, der Buchbinder, der Schneider, der Drucker

B. Form nouns with a disparaging idea: der Spieler, the player; die Spielerei, useless playing, pastime, nonsense.

der Raucher, der Wähler, der Sprecher, der Streiter, der Schreiber

10. A. ling, cognate with ling in *sapling*, when affixed to adjectives denotes one who possesses or exemplifies the quality indicated by the adjective: jung, young; der Jüngling, youth.

Form masculine nouns in ling:

ſchwach¨, weich, lieb, fremd

B. Affixed to nouns, ling denotes connection or origin: der Hof, the court; der Höfling, courtier.

Form masculine nouns using umlaut:
das Haupt[1], der Schutz[2], die Gunſt[3]

NOTE.—When attached to verbal roots, ling denotes the agent or the object: ankommen, to arrive; der Ankömmling, one who just arrives; — lehren, to teach; der Lehrling, one who is taught, apprentice.

In some words the meaning of ling is uncertain: der Sperling, the sparrow; der Frühling, spring.

Exercise. Cf. "Nouns," 7–10.

A. Give meanings:
1. warm, wärmen, die Wärme
2. decken, die Decke
3. vollkommen, die Vollkommenheit
4. wichtig, die Wichtigkeit
5. ſchneiden, der Schneider, die Schneiderei
6. die Gunſt, der Günſtling

B. Form derivatives and give meanings as above:
1. reif, hart, ſtark
2. ſorgen, ſtellen, ſtrafen
3. einfach, ſicher
4. ewig, herzlich, langſam
5. der Bäcker, der Spieler, der Schreiber
6. jung, der Hof

11. nis, cognate with *ness* in *goodness*, is affixed to verbal stems to denote action, its effect, or the place of its performance: hindern, to hinder, das Hindernis, obstacle.

[1] chief [2] protégée [3] favorite

Form neuter nouns in nis:

ſchrecken[1], geſchehen[2]; the derivative of erlauben is feminine.

Note.—When affixed to adjectives nis denotes a concrete manifestation of the quality indicated: wild, wild; die Wildnis, wilderness; — faul, rotten; die Fäulnis, rottenness; — gleich, equal, similar; das Gleichnis, parable, simile.

12. ſal affixed to verbal roots denotes a concrete manifestation of the action indicated in the stem: ſchicken, to send; das Schickſal, fate; — trüben, to trouble; die Trübſal, trouble; — laben, refresh; die Labſal, refreshment.

13. ſchaft, from ſchaffen, to shape, create, is cognate with *ship* in *friendship*. It is most frequently affixed to nouns to form collectives and abstracts: der Herr, the master; die Herrſchaft, the master and his family, also the reign, dominion; — der Freund, the friend; die Freundſchaft, friendship.

A. Form collective feminine nouns in ſchaft:

der Einwohner[3], der Graf[4], das Land[5], das Mitglied, der Ort[6], der Wirt[7]

B. Form abstract feminine nouns:

die Eltern, der Feind, der Meiſter, der Präſident, der Bürger, der Vater, die Mutter

Note.—ſchaft is also affixed to some adjectives and past participles: bekannt, known, ac-

[1] horror, horrible event [2] event
[3] inhabitants [4] county [5] landscape [6] village [7] inn

quainted; die Bekanntſchaft, acquaintance; — eigen, own; die Eigenſchaft, quality; — gemein, common; die Gemeinſchaft, the community; — gefangen, imprisoned, captured; die Gefangenſchaft, imprisonment.

14. tum cognate with *dom* in *kingdom*, was once an independent word meaning "status," "condition." Affixed to nouns, adjectives, and verbal stems it denotes dignity, rank, or profession: das Kaiſertum, office and power of an emperor; das Prieſtertum, priesthood; das Volkstum, nationality.

Frequently it denotes a condition or an action: das Wachstum, (a state of) growth; der Reichtum, (state of) wealth; der Irrtum, (state of) error.

A collective idea is expressed in das Bürgertum, the citizens of a place, bourgeoisie; das Judentum, the Jewish people (also Judaism); das Altertum, (all time belonging to) antiquity; das Eigentum, property.

NOTE.—heit, ſchaft, and tum have practically the same force. When affixed to the same stem each causes a slightly different meaning which lies beyond the scope of this study (cf. Curme, p. 413).

15. ung, cognate with *ing* in *ending*, attached to verbal stems forms a large group of nouns denoting the action indicated in the stem, or its effect, result, or product: warnen, to warn; die Warnung, warning.

Form feminine nouns in ung from:

bedeuten, begegnen, begleiten, bereiten, beſchäftigen, beſtimmen, bewegen, bezahlen, bilden, entſchuldigen, erinnern, erwarten, erwidern

erzählen, fordern, hand(e)ln, hoff(e)n, öffnen, ordnen, miſchen, achten, entwickeln, retten, ſamm=(e)ln, ſtärken, ſtellen

ſtören, teilen, trennen, überraſchen, üben, wandern, wirken, zahlen, zeichnen, entſtehen, forſchen, be=ſchreiben, beſitzen, einladen

entſcheiden, erfahren, erſcheinen, meſſen, ſcheiden, verbinden, verſprechen, erziehen, unterhalten

Exercise. Cf. "Nouns," 11–15.

A. Give meanings:

1. geſchehen, das Geſchehnis
2. trüben, die Trübſal
3. der Herr, die Herrſchaft
4. das Alter, das Altertum
5. bezahlen, die Bezahlung

B. Form derivatives and give meanings (as above):

1. erlauben (derivative is fem.)
2. ſchicken (derivative is neut.)
3. der Freund, das Land, der Ort
4. der Bürger, der Prieſter
5. erzählen, ordnen, achten, trennen, beſchrei=ben, unterhalten

16. Ant (original meaning "over," "against") is the same as ent and emp in verbal compounds; it is found in only two nouns: die Antwort, answer; das Antlitz, face.

17. Erz, cognate with English *arch*, means "chief," "foremost": der Erzengel, archangel.

    Form nouns prefixing Erz:

    der Soldat, der Esel, der Ochse, der Feind, der Gegner, der Bischof

18. Ge forms collectives and nouns denoting close association: das Wasser, water, das Gewässer, waters; — die Fahrt, journey; der Gefährte, companion; — das Spiel, play; der Gespiele, playmate.

    When prefixed to verbal roots, it forms nouns denoting the concrete effect of the action indicated in the stem: brüllen, roar; das Gebrüll, roaring; — schreien, to cry; das Geschrei, crying. Note that some of these nouns take, in addition to the prefix Ge, the suffix e.

19. Miß, cognate with *mis*, in *mistake*, means "wrong," "amiss": der Brauch, usage; der Mißbrauch, misuse.

    Form nouns prefixing Miß:

    die Regierung, der Ton, die Wahl, die Gunst, der Erfolg, die Erziehung

20. Un, cognate with *un* in *unfair*, denotes the opposite of that indicated in the stem: die Art, manner; die Unart, misbehavior

Form nouns prefixing Un:

die Ehre, der Frieden, die Kenntnis, die Schuld, die Tugend, das Glück

NOTE.—Un frequently denotes something prodigious: der Unmensch, monster; das Unding, absurdity; — die Unzahl, endless number.

21. Ur, cognate with *or* in *ordeal*, means "primitive," "original," "very ancient": der Mensch, man; der Urmensch, primeval man

Form nouns prefixing Ur:

die Heimat, die Kraft, das Land, die Pflanze, der Vater, der Großvater, die Großmutter, das Volk, der Wald, die Welt, die Sprache

NOTE.—For adjectives used as nouns see "Adjectives (and Adverbs)," sec. 1.

Exercise. Cf. "Nouns," 16–21.

A. Give meanings:

1. der Feind, der Erzfeind
2. das Wasser, das Gewässer
3. die Regierung, die Mißregierung
4. die Art, die Unart
5. die Heimat, die Urheimat

B. Form derivatives as above and give meanings:

1. der Biſchof, der Engel
2. brüllen, ſchreien
3. der Erfolg, die Gunſt
4. das Glück, die Schuld
5. die Pflanze, der Wald

III

ADJECTIVES (AND ADVERBS)

1. A. Adjectives used as nouns are declined like adjectives: alt, old; der Alte, the old man; ein Alter, an old man; die Alte, the old woman; das Alte, the old (things of the past).

   Form nouns, masculine, feminine, or neuter, with the definite or the indefinite article:

   arm, bekannt, böse, deutsch, dick, dumm, edel, faul, frei, fremd, gesund, glücklich, groß, heilig, krank, schön, stark, tot, unglücklich, wild, zornig, klein

   B. Adjectives denoting colors are sometimes used as indeclinable neuter nouns: grau, gray; das Grau, the gray.

   Form neuter nouns:

   braun, dunkel, grün, rot, weiß, hellgelb, tiefschwarz

2. artig (= Art, kind, manner + ig) means "well-behaved"; added as a suffix to nouns and adjectives it indicates a resemblance to that which is indicated in the stem:

der Berg, the mountain; bergartig, like *or* resembling a mountain, mountain-like; fremd, strange; fremdartig, (resembling something) strange, queer.

Form adjectives with the suffix artig:

A. gut[1], bös(e)[2], groß[3]

B. das Blatt, das Eisen, das Gras, das Holz, die Milch, das Papier, das Schloß, der Stein, der Turm, der Vogel, das Öl

3. bar (from OHG[4] *beran*, to carry, bear) means capable of receiving the action denoted in the stem. In most cases it corresponds to an English adjective in *ible* or *able:* lesen, to read; lesbar, legible.

Form adjectives ending in bar from the stem of the following verbs:

brauchen, erklären, erreichen, hören, kaufen, lehren, lernen, mischen, achten, strafen, teilen, zahlen, beweisen, brechen

essen, fahren, messen, reiten, tragen, trinken, verlieren, waschen, erziehen, greifen

4. en (=n after er) and ern are affixed to names of materials to denote "made of" that which is mentioned: die Wolle, wool; wollen woolen.

[1] good-natured [2] malicious, vicious [3] grand
[4] Old High German

Form adjectives by the endings indicated:

en—das Gold

n—das Silber, das Kupfer

ern—das Holz¨, das Glas¨, das Wachs¨, der Stein, das Zinn

5. erlei (from an old fem. noun Leie, manner, way) forms indeclinable adjectives denoting the number of kinds: einerlei, one kind of.

Form adjectives in erlei from:

kein, zwei, drei, zehn, hundert, tausend, manch, mehr, viel

6. fach, corresponding to English *fold* in *twofold*, forms adjectives from numerals: drei, three; dreifach, threefold.

Form adjectives ending with fach:

ein, zehn, hundert, tausend, viel, mehr

Exercise. Cf. "Adjectives," 2–6; "Nouns," 15.

A. Give meanings:

1. gut, die Güte, gutartig
2. das Holz, holzartig, hölzern
3. erklären, erklärbar, die Erklärung
4. ein, einerlei, einfach

B. Form derivatives as in A and give meanings:

1. groß
2. das Wachs, der Stein

3. teilen, meſſen, erziehen
4. zehn, tauſend, viel

7. haft, originally a past participle of haben, meaning "had," "possessed," "found," is most frequently affixed to nouns. Its connotation is "inclining toward" or "partaking in the nature" of that which is indicated in the noun: der Fehler, the mistake; fehlerhaft, erroneous. Nouns of the fourth class (weak nouns) take en between the stem and the suffix: der Bär, the bear; bärenhaft, similar to a bear, bearlike.

Form adjectives using n or en where indicated:

Bauer(n), Ehre(n)[1], Frau(en), Künſtler, Lehrer, Mädchen, Knabe(n), Soldat(en), Student(en), Tante(n), Traum[2], Tugend[3], Zweifel[4], Pflanzen

NOTE.—haft is rarely affixed to adjectives or verbal stems: krank, ill; krankhaft, morbid; — wohnen, live, dwell; wohnhaft, resident.

8. ig, cognate with *y* in *hungry*, generally means "have," "possess," that which is indicated in the stem. ig is very frequently affixed to nouns, sometimes to verbal stems and adverbs, seldom to adjectives.

A. Form adjectives from the following nouns:

der Berg, das Blut, das Eis, die Erd(e), die Farb(e), das Feu(e)r, das Fleiſch, die Freud(e), der Geiſt, die Gewalt, das Gras, die Gunſt

[1] honorable [2] dreamlike [3] virtuous [4] doubtful

das Haar, das Herz, das Holz, der Hung(e)r, die Kraft¨, die Luft, die Macht¨, die Maſſ(e), die Milch, der Mut, die Roſ(e)

der Schatt(en), der Schnee, die Schuld, die Sonn(e), der Stein, die Trau(e)r, der Wald, das Waſſer¨, die Well(e), der Wind

die Wolk(e), die Zeit, der Zorn, der Zuck(e)r, die Zukunft¨, die Laſt¨

B. Form adjectives from the following verb stems:

eilen, irren[1], finden[2], gefallen¨[3], ſinnen[4], ſtreiten[5]

C. Form adjectives from the following adverbs:

allein, bald, einſt, heut(e), wohl[6]

9. A. iſch (or ſch), is cognate with *ish* in *childish*. It is mostly affixed to nouns and often denotes a "belonging to" or "coming from": die Stadt, the city; ſtädtiſch, belonging to (coming from) the city, urban.

Form adjectives in iſch, using the umlaut where indicated:

der Amerikan(er), der Engl(änder), der Franzoſ(e)¨, Rom¨, Italien

B. iſch frequently denotes the peculiar manner or character of that which is mentioned

[1] erroneous [2] inventive [3] pleasing [4] ingenious, thoughtful [5] debatable, in dispute [6] cozy

in the stem: der Träumer, the dreamer; träumeriſch, dreamy.

Form adjectives in iſch, using the umlaut where indicated:

der Bau(e)r¨[1], der Dichter[2], der Gegner[3], der Himm(e)l, der Künſtler[4], der Maler[5], der Soldat[6], der Student, der Sturm¨

NOTE.—iſch affixed to certain nouns has disparaging force:

der Mann, the man; männiſch, manish; — das Weib, the woman; weibiſch, womanish (weiblich = womanly); — das Kind, the child; kindiſch, childish (kindlich = childlike)

10. A. lich, cognate with *ly* in *friendly*, denotes in general a "resembling or befitting" that which is mentioned in the stem. Affixed to nouns it usually corresponds to English *ly*, *ous*, or *ful* and denotes a "belonging to or coming from" that which is mentioned in the stem: der Gebrauch, use; gebräuchlich, usual, in use

Form adjectives in lich:

die Abſicht, der Augenblick, der Brief, der Bruder¨, der Freund, der Feind, der Fried(e), der Fürſt

die Gefahr¨, das Gericht, die Geſchicht(e), die Geſellſchaft, das Geſetz, das Glück, der Gott¨, die Großmutter¨, das Haus¨

[1] rustic, boorish [2] poetic [3] antagonistic [4] artistic [5] picturesque [6] soldier-like

die Heimat, das Herz, der Inhalt, das Jahr¨,
die Jugend, der König, die Kunſt¨[1], das Land¨,
der Leib, der Mann¨[2], der Meiſter, der Menſch

die Nacht¨, der Monat, die Mutter¨, der
Nachbar, der Ort¨, die Perſon¨, der Punkt¨[3],

das Recht, der Ritter, der Schmerz

die Schweſter, der Sommer, der Sonntag¨, die
Stund(e)¨, der Tag¨, der Troſt¨, der Unter-
ſchied, die Urſach(e)¨

der Vater¨, das Weib, die Welt, der Winter,
die Zeit[4], das Amt

B. Affixed to adjectives lich has usually adverbial force: rein, clean; reinlich, cleanly. Often it denotes a similarity to that which is mentioned in the stem: braun, brown; bräunlich, brownish.

Form adjectives (adverbs) ending in lich:

alt¨, arm¨, bekannt, blau¨, ernſt, ewig, falſch¨,
ganz¨, gelb, grün, gut¨[5], klein[6], krank¨[7],
kurz¨[8], wahr, zart¨

C. When affixed to verbal stems, the meaning of lich is similar to that of bar, cf. p. 22,

[1] künſtlich, artificial; künſtleriſch, artistic [2] männlich, manly; männiſch, mannish [3] pünktlich, punctual [4] zeitig, in time, early; zeitlich, in the spirit of the time [5] gütig, kind; gütlich, kindly [6] kleinlich, petty [7] kränklich, sickly, frail; krankhaft, morbid [8] kürzlich, the other day, not long ago

section 3: ſchaden, to injure; ſchädlich, injurious; — dienen, to serve; dienlich, serviceable.

Form adjectives in lich:

dienen, erſtaunen, koſten", ſchmerzen, ſorgen, bewegen, erklären, glauben, kaufen", lieben, loben", merken

erben, verkaufen", wundern[1], vertrauen, haſſen"[2], feiern[3], erhalten", vergeſſen[4]

NOTE.—A t is often inserted after the stem of verbs, nouns, and adjectives ending in en: hoffentlich, as is to be hoped; wöchentlich, weekly. In some words a lengthened form, erlich, is used: leſerlich, legible; lächerlich, ridiculous.

Exercise. Cf. "Adjectives," 7–10; "Nouns," 2, 4, 8, 9.

A. Give meanings:

1. der Künſtler, die Künſtlerin, künſtlerhaft, künſtleriſch
2. das Blut, bluten, blutig
3. träumen, der Träumer, träumeriſch
4. das Haus, hauſen, häuslich, die Häuslichkeit
5. erklären, die Erklärung, erklärlich, die Erklärlichkeit

B. Form derivatives as above and give meanings:

1. der Maler, der Dichter
2. das Gras, das Haar

[1] queer [2] ugly [3] solemn [4] forgetful

3. dienen, dichten
4. das Land, das Recht
5. bewegen

11. mal means "time(s)" and forms iterative adverbs: ein, one; einmal, once.
Form adverbs with mal:
ein, fünf, zehn, hundert, tausend

12. sam, related to Latin *similis*, similar, and cognate with *some* in *winsome*, denoted originally a "close connection or similarity." Attached to abstract nouns and verbs it denotes "an inclination toward" the thing mentioned in the stem: sorgen, to care; sorgsam, careful; — fürchten, to fear; furchtsam, fearful, timid; — die Gewalt, force, power; gewaltsam, violent; — die Mühe, labor, toil; mühsam, laborious.
Sometimes it is used in an active or passive sense denoting the ability to perform the action mentioned in the stem, or to receive this action: bilden, to educate; bildsam, capable of being educated; — kleiden, to dress; kleidsam, becoming; — folgen, to follow; folgsam, willing to follow, obedient; — schweigen, to be silent; schweigsam, taciturn.

NOTE the difference in meaning:
sorglich, careful, anxious; sorgsam, careful, cautious; — gewaltig, powerful, mighty; gewaltsam, violent, forcible

13. erz, prefixed to adjectives, has intensifying force: dumm, stupid; erzdumm, extremely stupid, most stupid; — faul, lazy; erzfaul, extremely lazy.

14. un, a negative prefix cognate with English *un*, denotes the opposite of that which is mentioned in the stem: dankbar, grateful; undankbar, ungrateful. un is mostly accented; it is when prefixed to any of the adjectives below.

    Form adjectives with the prefix un:

    angenehm, aufmerksam, bekannt, bequem, deutlich, deutsch, eben, edel, fein, fertig, genau, gerade, gesund, gewiß, gewöhnlich

    gleich, heilig, interessant, mäßig, sicher, treu, vollkommen, vollständig, wahr, wirklich, würdig, zufrieden

15. ur is always stressed and has the same force with adjectives as it has with nouns: alt, old; uralt, very ancient; cf. "Nouns," 21, page 19.

    Form adjectives prefixing ur:

    deutsch, gesund, natürlich, plötzlich, verschieden

Exercise. Cf. "Adjectives," 11–15; "Nouns," 7–9.

A. Give meanings:

1. sorgen, die Sorge, sorgsam, die Sorgsamkeit
2. dumm, die Dummheit, erzdumm, die Erzdummheit

3. ſicher, die Sicherheit; unſicher, die Unſicherheit
4. natürlich, die Natürlichkeit; unnatürlich, die Unnatürlichkeit

B. Form derivatives as above and give meanings:

1. (ſich) mühen
2. faul
3. gewiß, gleich, vollkommen, wahr, zufrieden
4. abſichtlich, tröſtlich, pünktlich

IV

VERBS

1. Most German verbs are weak verbs which are derived from simple words: hart, hard; härten, make hard, harden.

   Form weak verbs by the ending en, using umlaut where possible:

   falſch, klar, kühl, kurz, leer, mäßig, mehr; nahe (no¨); rot; rund (no¨); ſcharf, ſchwach, ſchwarz, ſpitz, ſtark, ſtill, tot, weit; *add* n *to:* ander, ſicher

2. Weak verbs can be formed from the following nouns by the ending en (n after e): die Reiſe, the journey; reiſen, to travel, journey.

   Form weak verbs:

   der Ruf, die Ruhe, der Schmerz, der Schutz¨, die Sorge, die Stelle, der Sturm¨, der Teil, der Ton¨, der Traum¨, der Unterricht, die Wahl¨

   das Ziel, der Zweifel, der Mord, der Troſt¨, die Pflanze, der Ausdruck¨, der Blick, das Blut, die Ehre, das Ende, der Fiſch, die Furcht¨

   der Gebrauch, der Hunger, der Kampf¨, der Kreis, das Land, die Liebe, die Luft¨, der Plan, der Rat, die Rede

3. ieren (from Old French *ier*) is a formal sign of the infinitive and always accented: der Marſch, the march; marſchieren, to march.

   Form verbs in ieren; omit the letters in parentheses:

   der Präſid(ent), die Prob(e), der Stud(ent), die Summ(e), halb, das Telefon, der Telegraph, der Photograph

4. iſieren corresponds to English *ize:* der Tyrann, the tyrant; tyranniſieren to tyrannize.

   Form verbs in iſieren:

   normal, modern, Homer[1], Goeth(e), Shakeſpear(e)

5. be, ent, er, ge, ver, and zer are inseparable prefixes which once were independent words. While their function and meaning are difficult to explain, the following examples and exercises will be helpful:

   be (related to the preposition bei) has the meaning of "around," "on all sides of"; be changes intransitive verbs to transitive verbs:

   denken, to think; bedenken, to study something from all sides, consider
   drängen, to urge; bedrängen, to press someone hard on all sides
   weinen, to weep; beweinen, to mourn over

[1] to write in the manner of, imitate Homer, Goethe, or Shakespeare.

ſitzen, to sit; beſitzen, to (sit upon) own, possess

gießen, to pour; begießen, to water, sprinkle

ſehen, to see; beſehen, to inspect, examine

folgen, to follow; befolgen, to follow closely, obey

ruhig, calm; beruhigen, to make calm, soothe, comfort

das Laub, the foliage; belauben, to cover with foliage

die Seele, the soul, life; beſeelen, to put life into, animate

6. A. ent (often = emp before verbs with initial f) frequently denotes the beginning of an activity:

brennen, to burn; entbrennen, to take fire, become inflamed

ſtehen, to stand; entſtehen, to originate, arise

ſchlummern, to slumber; entſchlummern, to fall asleep

B. ent frequently denotes separation, removal, or withdrawal: reißen, to tear; entreißen, to tear away from.

Form verbs denoting separation by prefixing ent to the following:

fallen, fliegen, fliehen, laufen, ſpringen, nehmen, ſteigen

The idea of separation is modified to that of unfolding or dividing in:

werfen, to throw; entwerfen, to throw or take apart, sketch

falten, to fold; entfalten, to unfold, develop

7. er (original form ur) meant originally "from within," "out," "out of"; preſſen, to press; erpreſſen, to press out of, extort (cf. sec. 15, p. 30). The original meaning of er has changed to denote the beginning or the end of the action indicated in the verb (or adjective):

blühen, to bloom; erblühen, to come out into blossom

liegen to lie; erliegen to succumb

löſchen, extinguish; erlöſchen (the result of löſchen), be extinguished

wählen, to choose; erwählen, to select, elect, choose

ſteigen, to climb; erſteigen, to come to the summit (of a mountain)

fragen to ask; erfragen, to learn by questioning

flehen, to implore; erflehen, to get by entreaty

ſchießen, to shoot; erſchießen, to kill by shooting

ſchlagen, to beat; erſchlagen, to kill by striking

trinken, to drink; ertrinken, to drown

drücken, to press; erdrücken, to press to death

8. ge denotes collection or union:

rinnen, to run, flow; gerinnen, to coagulate
frieren, to freeze; gefrieren, to congeal, freeze together
fallen, to fall; gefallen, to please (fall together with one's wishes)

NOTE.—ge often denotes completeness: horchen, to harken; gehorchen, harken to faithfully, obey. This idea of completeness is most commonly found in ge of the past participle: schreiben, to write; geschrieben, written.

9. A. ver changes the meaning of verbs in different ways. Frequently it has the negative meaning of "spoiling," "erring," "mistaking," or "away, forth."

führen, to lead; verführen, to mislead
raten, to advise; verraten, to betray
sprechen, to speak; sich versprechen, to make a slip of the tongue

salzen, to salt; versalzen, to spoil by salting too much

kennen, to know; verkennen, to misjudge
lernen, to learn; verlernen, to forget
achten, to esteem; verachten, to despise
jagen, to hunt; verjagen, to chase away

B. ver often denotes a change into a condition usually indicated by an adjective or a noun,

this adjective or noun forming the stem of the verb: arm, poor; verarmen, to grow poor.

Form verbs from:

dumm, einſam, faul[1]

C. verarmen, to become poor, has passive meaning. Some verbs so formed have active meaning: dünn, thin; verdünnen, to make thin(ner).

Form verbs from:

deutlich, dunkel, edel, einfach, eng, ewig, falſch"

D. ver forms a number of verbs from the comparative of adjectives: größer, larger; vergrößern, to make large, enlarge.

Form verbs from the comparative of:

gewiß, klein, lang", viel, ſchlecht, ſchön

Form verbs from the following nouns (example: das Gold, gold; vergolden, to cover with gold):

das Silber, das Kupfer

10. zer denotes "separation," "destruction," and "dissolution": brechen, to break; zerbrechen, to break to pieces.

Form verbs with the foregoing connotation:

teilen, ſchneiden, beißen, reißen, ſchießen, ſtoßen, treten

[1] to rot

11. miß, cognate with *mis* in *misunderstand*, is frequently prefixed to verbs; it changes the meaning of the verb to the opposite: achten, to regard; mißachten, to disregard.

    Change the meaning of the following verbs by prefixing miß; omit the letters in parentheses: bilden, brauchen, regieren, leiten, urteilen, (ge)fallen, (ge)lingen

12. wider means "against," "re," "back": ſprechen, to speak; widerſprechen, to contradict; — ſtehen, to stand; widerſtehen, resist, withstand; — rufen, to call; widerrufen, retract, repeal.

Exercise. Cf. "Verbs," 1–12.

A. Give meanings:

1. falſch, fälſchen, die Falſchheit
2. die Ruhe, ruhen, ruhig
3. ſehen, beſehen, verſehen
4. reißen, entreißen, zerreißen
5. blühen, erblühen, verblühen
6. dunkel, verdunkeln, die Dunkelheit
7. gut, beſſer, verbeſſern, die Verbeſſerung

B. Form derivatives as above and give meanings:

1. leer, ſicher, mehr
2. das Blut, der Hunger, die Luft (umlaut with the verb)

3. drängen, gießen
4. ſpringen
5. kennen, jagen
6. ewig
7. ſchön, groß, klein, ſchlecht

V

WORD COMBINATION

1. A. *Noun and noun* is the most frequent combination: der Vater, the father; das Land, the land; das Vaterland, the native country. Note that the compound takes its gender from the last component.

Analyze:

der Sommerregen, die Abendsonne, der Augenblick, der Handschuh, der Sonntagmorgen, der Hungertod, der Hausherr, die Weinflasche, die Gartenmauer, der Jugendfreund, die Dorfkirche, die Waldquelle, der Reiseplan, der Marktplatz, der Übeltäter

B. The first component is frequently a noun in the genitive singular, ending in (e)s or (e)n: der Geist, the spirit; die Kraft, power; die Geisteskraft, intellectual power; — der Knabe, the boy; das Alter, age; das Knabenalter, boyhood.

Many monosyllabic nouns add e when used as the first element in a compound: der Tag, the day; das Buch, the book; das Tagebuch, the diary. This e, which looks like a plural

ending, usually represents the final vowel of an old suffix.

Feminine nouns in the singular often add n, (a remnant of an old ending): die Ehre, honor; das Wort, the word; das Ehrenwort, the word of honor.

The genitive plural endings er and en are often added to the first component: der Geiſt, the spirit; das Reich, domain, realm; das Geiſterreich, realm of the spirit; — die Frau, the woman; das Kloſter, convent; das Frauenkloſter, the nunnery.

Analyze:

der Geſchäftsfreund, der Freundeskreis, der Frühſtückstiſch, der Glückstag, die Tagesarbeit, die Präſidentenwahl, der Minutenzeiger, das Klaſſenzimmer, der Wochentag, der Meilenſtein, die Seitenzahl, das Studentenhaus, der Zukunftstraum, die Bauernſtube, die Straßenecke, die Sonnenſeite, das Frauenrecht, die Überzeugungskraft

NOTE.—Through a false analogy also feminine nouns (which regularly remain unchanged in the singular) often receive the genitive ending (e)s when compounded:

die Liebe, love; der Brief, letter; der Liebesbrief, love letter; — die Geburt, birth; der Tag, the day; der Geburtstag, the birthday

2. *Adjective and noun.* The adjective usually remains uninflected: jung, young; die Frau, the woman; die Jungfrau, the maiden; — ſchwarz, black; der Wald, the forest; der Schwarzwald, Black Forest; — ſauer, sour; das Kraut, the cabbage; das Sauerkraut, the sauerkraut; — hell, light, clear; der Seher, the seer; der Hellſeher, the clairvoyant.

Analyze:

der Dummkopf, der Edelmann, der Gemeinplatz, der Schnellzug, der Altmeiſter, der Schwarzſeher, der Heißhunger, der Hochaltar, die Kleinſtadt, der Kühlapparat, der Langſchläfer, die Neuſtadt, der Schwachkopf, der Stillſtand, das Dunkelzimmer

NOTE.—Some compounds contain an inflected adjective: das Hohelied, the Song of Solomon; der Hoheprieſter, the high-priest.

3. *Verb and noun.* The first component is a verbal stem: kaufen, to buy; der Preis, the price; der Kaufpreis, the purchase price. The verbal stem sometimes takes a connective e which represents an old stem suffix: leſen, to read; das Buch, the book; das Leſebuch, the reader.

Analyze:

die Schreibfeder, das Badehaus, das Kaufhaus, das Lehrbuch, der Pflegevater, das Rauchzimmer, der Rollſchuh, die Sparbank, das Studierzimmer, das Wohnhaus, der Liegeſtuhl, das Rathaus, der Reit-

weg, das Schlafzimmer, das Trinkglas, das Wartezimmer, die Füllfeder, die Mischfarbe, der Sammelinstinkt

4. *Adverb, preposition,* or *particle and noun* compounds are frequent: ja, yes; das Wort, the word; das Jawort, the assent.

Analyze:

die Jetztzeit, das Fürwort, der Mißerfolg, das Übergewicht, der Oberarm, der Hinterkopf, das Unterdeck, das Vorrecht, der Erstdruck

5. *Noun and adjective.* The first component is the noun either in the nominative or the genitive: apfelrund, as round as an apple; ausdrucksvoll, expressive (full of expression).

Analyze:

armlang, berghoch, bildschön, blutrot, charakterfest, ehrenvoll, eisenstark, erfolgreich, fehlerfrei, feuerrot, fleischfarbig, gastfrei, geistreich, glashart, goldgelb, grasgrün, hoffungsvoll, kaffeebraun, kreideweiß, kuhdumm, lebenslang, mäuschenstill, herzenskrank, morgenschön, meertief, quellenklar

NOTE.—The second component may be a present or past participle: herzzerreißend, heart-rending; gottverlassen, God-forsaken; grundverkehrt, radically wrong.

6. *Adjective* (*or adverb*) *and adjective* are frequently compounded: hellgrün, (light-) bright-green.

Analyze:

weitberühmt, dunkelblau, schwarzbraun, tiefernst, hochheilig, totmüde, süßsauer, weichherzig, schwarzhaarig, braunäugig, überfein, immerfertig, hellgelb, bitterwenig, hochwert

7. *Exercise.* Analyze:

A. das Krankenhaus, das Ehrengericht, der Künstlerball, das Geburtstagsgeschenk, der Brückeningenieur, der Fußgängerweg, die Kirchhofsmauer, die Postdirektorstelle, der Gesichtsausdruck, der Bücherfreund, der Dorfschulmeister, der Eckensteher, der Eierverkäufer, der Ehrenverlust, das Oberlandesgericht

B. überzeugungstreu, die Sonntagsruhe, der Abendfrieden, die Wunderkraft, die Waldkapelle, das Unterrichtsziel, der Rathausturm, der Tondichter, die Beamtenstelle, die Studentenversammlung, der Lebenswille, der Zeitgeist, der Frühlingsanfang, das Jahresende

C. der Pflegevater, wortarm, gemeinnützlich, ehrenwert, das Fernglas, der Fernsprecher, der Sommerferientag, die Inhaltsanalyse, die Einwohnerzahl, der Steuerbeamte, der Geschichtsschreiber, der Danksagungstag, die Schiffahrtskarte

COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

1. A. Give meanings: falſch, fälſchen, die Falſchheit
   B. Form derivatives as in A: mehr, klar, krank, leer, ſicher, gleich, ſchwach

   Do as above in all the following exercises; give the meanings of the words in A, and then form derivatives of the words in B on the model of those in A.

2. A. das Maß, mäßig, die Mäßigkeit
   B. die Tat; (no umlaut in the following:) die Trauer, die Luſt, die Schuld

3. A. der Mann, männlich, die Männlichkeit
   B. der Freund, das Haus, das Herz, der Menſch, der Punkt, der Hof; (no umlaut in:) die Frau, die Jugend, die Sache, die Hand

4. A. dienen, dienlich, die Dienlichkeit
   B. erklären, glauben, lieben, empfinden, feiern, vergeſſen, ſtrafen", haſſen"

5. A. der Freund, die Freundſchaft, freundſchaftlich
   B. das Land, der Ort, der Herr, der Graf

6. A. hart, härten, die Härte, härtlich
   B. reif, rot, ſchwach, warm, ſchwarz

7. A. der Student, ſtudentiſch, ſtudieren
   B. das Telefon, der Telegraph, der Photograph

8. A. frei, die Freiheit; unfrei, die Unfreiheit
   B. fein, gewiß, gleich, klar, klug, schön, sicher, vollkommen, zufrieden

9. A. nahe, nahen; nahbar, unnahbar; die Nahbarkeit, die Unnahbarkeit
   B. falsch″, los″, der Teil

10. A. sorgen, sorgsam, die Sorgsamkeit
    B. folgen, schweigen, wirken, wachen, streben, bedeuten

11. A. brauchen, brauchbar, unbrauchbar; die Brauchbarkeit, die Unbrauchbarkeit
    B. erklären, beweisen, denken, nahen, teilen, trennen

12. A. fürchten, die Furcht, furchtsam, die Furchtsamkeit
    B. sorgen, die Sorge, etc.; mühen, die Mühe, etc.

13. A. die Ehre, die Unehre; ehrlich, unehrlich; ehren, verunehren
    B. das Glück

14. A. das Land, das Urland; ländlich, verländlichen
    B. die Welt, das Bild

15. A. fremd, das Fremde; fremdartig, die Fremdartigkeit
    B. gut, gleich

16. A. backen, der Bäcker, die Bäckerei
    B. malen, schreiben, sprechen

VOCABULARY

1. Words are accented on the first syllable unless otherwise indicated: gehen, ausgehen; but gegan'gen, gekom'men, Student'.

2. The inflection of the noun is given as follows: der Baum, ¨es, ¨e; die Schwester, =, =n.

3. The principal parts of strong verbs and their irregularity in the present tense are indicated: lesen, las, gele'sen, er liest.

4. Verbs conjugated with sein are marked: bleiben, blieb, ist geblie'ben.

5. The following abbreviations are used in this vocabulary:

acc.	accusative	*masc.*	masculine
adj.	adjective	*neut.*	neuter
adv.	adverb	*nom.*	nominative
aux.	auxiliary	*pers.*	personal
cf.	compare	*plur.*	plural
comp.	comparative	*poss.*	possessive
conj.	conjunction	*p.p.*	past participle
dat.	dative	*prep.*	preposition
dem.	demonstrative	*pron.*	pronoun
fem.	feminine	*refl.*	reflexive
gen.	genitive	*rel.*	relative
impers.	impersonal	*sep.*	separable
indecl.	indeclinable	*superl.*	superlative
indef.	indefinite	*trans.*	transitive
inter.	interrogative	*vb.*	verb
intr.	intransitive		

A

ab (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) off, away

der **Abend**, =s, =e evening

aber but, however

die **Absicht**, =, =en intention, purpose

achten regard, heed, esteem

allein (*adj.*) alone; (*conj.*) however

aller, (*fem.*) alle, (*neut.*) alles, all, every; (indeclinable when followed by the def. art. or a possessive) all mein Geld all my money

als when, as, than; als ob (als wenn) as if

also thus, in this way, consequently, accordingly

alt old

Ame'rika America
der **Amerika'ner** the American
amerika'nisch American

das **Amt**, =es, ¨er office; *cf.* der Beam'te

an (*prep. dat* or *acc.* and *sep.* prefix) on, at, to, close by, against

ander other, different

der **Anfang**, =s, ¨e beginning, start
anfangen, fing an, angefangen, er fängt an begin, start

angenehm agreeable, pleasing

die **Angst**, =, ¨e fear, anxiety

anhalten, hielt an, angehalten, er hält an stop, hold on, hold up

ankommen, kam an, ist angekommen arrive

die **Antwort**, =, =en answer, reply; (*vb.*) **antworten**

anziehen, zog an, angezogen (*refl.*) dress, put on; (*tr.*) put on, draw on

der **Apfel**, =s, ¨ apple

die **Arbeit**, =, =en work
arbeiten work
der **Arbeiter**, =s, = worker, workman

arm poor

der **Arm**, =es, =e arm

die **Armee'**, =, =n army

die **Art**, =, =en kind, sort; way, manner; species

der **Arzt**, =es, ¨e physician

auch also, too

auf (*prep. dat.* or *acc.* and *sep.* prefix) on, upon

die **Auffassung**, =, =en conception, point of view

die **Aufgabe**, =, =n lesson, task

aufgeben, gab auf, aufgegeben, er gibt auf give up; assign

aufgehen, ging auf, ist aufgegangen rise; open

aufheben, hob auf, aufgehoben lift, pick up

aufhören stop, cease

aufmachen, machte auf, aufgemacht open

aufmerksam attentive

aufstehen, stand auf, ist aufgestanden rise, get up

aufwachen, wachte auf, iſt aufgewacht awake, wake up

das **Auge,** -s, -n eye

der **Augenblick,** -s, -e moment

der **Auguſt'** August

aus (*prep. dat.* and *sep.* prefix) out, out of, from

der **Ausdruck,** -s, ¨-e expression

die **Ausführung,** -, -en execution, finish

ausſehen, ſah aus, ausgeſehen, er ſieht aus look, appear, seem

außer (*prep. dat.*) outside of, out of, besides, except

außerdem' besides

ausſprechen, ſprach aus, ausgeſprochen, er ſpricht aus pronounce

auswendig outside; by heart

ausziehen (tr.), zog aus, ausgezogen draw out, pull off; (*intr.*) move (out)

B

der **Bach,** -es, ¨-e brook

baden bathe

bald soon; bald . . . . bald now . . . . now

die **Bank,** -, ¨-e bench; die Bank, -, -en bank

bauen build

der **Bauer,** -s, -n peasant, farmer

der **Beam'te,** -n, -n official

beden'ken, bedach'te, bedacht' think over, consider

bedeu'ten mean, signify

die **Bedeu'tung,** -, -en meaning, significance

der **Befehl',** -s, -e order, command

befeh'len, befahl', befoh'len, er befiehlt', order, command

befin'den, befand', befun'den (*refl.*) be, find one's self

begeg'nen (*aux.* ſein) meet, befall; happen

begin'nen, begann', begon'nen begin

beglei'ten accompany

behal'ten, behielt', behal'ten, er behält' keep

bei (*prep. dat.*) by, at, with, near, on, in

beide both

das **Bein,** -es, -e leg

beinah'e almost, nearly

das **Beiſpiel,** -s, -e example

beißen, biß, gebiſ'ſen bite

bekannt' acquainted, well known

bekom'men, bekam', bekom'men get, obtain, receive

bequem' comfortable

bereit', ready

berei'ten prepare; cause, give

der **Berg,** -es, -e mountain

berich'ten report

berühmt' famous, celebrated

beſchäf'tigt busy; occupied, employed

beſchrei'ben, beſchrieb', beſchrie'ben describe, depict

beſi'tzen, beſaß', beſeſ'ſen possess, own

beſon'ders especially, particularly

beſte'hen, beſtand', beſtan'den (*tr.*) endure, pass; (*intr.*) exist, be

beſtimmt' definite, sure, certain
die Beſtim'mung, =, =en statement (of terms); destination; definition

der Beſuch', =es, =e visit
beſu'chen visit, go to see

das Bett, =es, =en bed

bewe'gen move, stir

bewei'ſen, bewies', bewie'ſen prove

bezah'len pay

die Bezie'hung, =, =en relation(ship)

die Bibliothek', =, =en library

das Bild, =es, =er picture

bilden form, shape; cultivate, educate
die Bildung, =, =en formation; education

billig cheap, at a bargain

binden, band, gebun'den bind, tie

bis until, as far as

bisher' hitherto

bitten, bat, gebe'ten ask, beg, request
bitte please
die Bitte, =, =n request

blaſen, blies, gebla'ſen blow

das Blatt, =es, ¨er leaf

blau blue

bleiben, blieb, iſt geblie'ben stay, remain

der Bleiſtift, =es, =e pencil

der Blick, =es, =e glance, look

blitzen lighten; glisten, shine

blühen bloom; flourish

die Blume, =, =n flower

das Blut, =es blood

der Boden, =s, ¨ ground, floor, bottom

böſe evil, bad; naughty; angry

brauchen use, need, want

braun brown

brechen, brach, gebro'chen break

breit broad, wide

brennen, brannte, gebrannt' burn

der Brief, =es, =e letter

bringen, brachte, gebracht' bring, fetch, take

das Brot, =es, =e bread

die Brücke, =, =n bridge

der Bruder, =s, ¨ brother

das Buch, =es, ¨er book

der Bürger, =s, = citizen

die Butter, = butter

C

der Charak'ter, =s, die Charakte're character

D

da (*adv.*) then, there, at that time *or* place; (*conj.*) since, as, because

dabei' with that, at that, at the same time; besides

das Dach, ¨es, ¨er roof, shelter

dadurch thereby, through *or* by means of that

dafür therefore, for it (them, that); instead

daher' (*adv* and *sep.* prefix) this way, hither; **da'her** accordingly, therefore

dahin (*adv.* and *sep.* pref.) to that place, thither; past, away, along

damit (*adv.*) therewith, with it (that, them); **damit'**, (*conj.*) in order that, so that

danken thank
dankbar thankful

dann then

darauf thereupon; upon *or* on it (that, them)

daraus therefrom, from it (that)

darum therefore, hence; around, about *or* for it (that, them)

daß (*conj.*) that, so that, in order that

dauern endure, last

davon thereof; of, from, *or* by it (that, them)

dazu thereto, to that, for that, in addition

die Decke, ¨, ¨n cover
decken cover

denken, dachte, gedacht' think

denn (*conj.*) for, than; (*adv.*) then

dennoch yet, nevertheless

derjel'be, (*fem.*) **dieſel'be,** (*neut.*) **dasſel'be** the same; he, she, it

deshalb therefore, for this reason

deſto, je . . . . deſto the . . . . the

deutlich plain, clear, distinct

deutſch German

Deutſchland (*neut.*) Germany

der Dezem'ber, ¨s December

dicht close, tight, dense

der Dichter, ¨s, ¨ poet

dick thick, big

dienen serve
der Diener, ¨s, ¨ servant
der Dienſt, ¨es, ¨e service

der Dienstag, ¨s, ¨e Tuesday

dieſer, (*fem.*) **dieſe,** (*neut.*) **dieſes,** this (one); the latter

das Ding, ¨es, ¨e thing

doch (*adv.* or *conj.*) but, however, though, yet; after all, just, at any rate; surely, only, you know

der Doktor, ¨s, ¨en doctor

donnern thunder

der Donnerstag, ¨s, ¨e Thursday

das Dorf, ¨es, ¨er village

dort there, yonder, in that place

draußen outside, out-of-doors

drinnen within, indoors

der **Druck**, =es, ¨e print; pressure
drucken print
drücken press, oppress
dumm stupid, dull
dunkel dark
dünn thin
durch (*prep. acc.*) through, by means of, during
durchaus' thoroughly, by all means
dürfen, durfte, gedurft' be permitted, be allowed; may, might
der **Durst**, =es thirst
das **Dutzend**, =s, =e dozen

E

eben (*adj.*) even, level, smooth; (*adv.*) just (now), exactly
ebenso just as, in the same way
die **Ecke**, =, =n corner
edel noble, of noble birth
ehe (*conj.*) before, ere
die **Ehre**, =, =n honor
das **Ei**, =s, =er egg
eigen own
eigentlich really, in truth
eilen hasten
einan'der one another, each other
einfach simple, onefold
einige some, a few
einladen, lud ein, eingeladen invite
einmal once (upon a time)
einsam solitary, lonely
einschlafen, schlief ein, ist eingeschlafen fall asleep
einst once (upon a time), some day
der **Einwohner**, =s, = inhabitant
einzeln single
einzig only, single, sole
das **Eis**, Eises ice
das **Eisen**, =s, = iron
die **Eisenbahn**, =, =en railroad
die **Eltern** (*plur.*) parents
empfan'gen, empfing', empfan'gen receive
empfin'den, empfand', empfun'den feel, perceive
das **Ende**, =s, =n end
endlich in the end, at last, finally
eng(e) narrow, tight
England England
der **Engländer**, =s, = Englishman
englisch English
die **Entfer'nung**, =, =en distance
entfernt' distant
entge'gen (*prep.* or *adv.*) against, toward, opposite to; contrary, counter
enthal'ten, enthielt', enthal'ten, er enthält' contain
entlang' along
entschei'den, entschied', entschie'den decide
die **Entschei'dung**, =, =en decision
entschul'digen excuse, pardon

entſte'hen, entſtand', iſt entſtan'den arise, grow
die **Entſte'hung**, =, =en evolution, development
entwe'der . . . . oder either . . . . or
entwi'ckeln develop
erben inherit
die **Erde**, =, =n earth
erfah'ren, erfuhr', erfah'ren experience, find out, learn by experience
die **Erfah'rung**, =, =en experience
erhal'ten, erhielt', erhal'ten receive, get; keep, preserve
erin'nern (*refl.* with *gen.*) remember; — an, (with *acc.*) remind of
erken'nen, erkann'te, erkannt' recognize
erklä'ren explain
die **Erklä'rung**, =, =en explanation
erlau'ben allow, permit
ernſt earnest, serious
errei'chen reach, arrive at, attain
erſchei'nen, erſchien', iſt erſchie'nen appear
erſchre'cken, erſchrak', erſchro'cken (*intr.*) be frightened; (*tr.* and weak) terrify, frighten
erſt (numeral *adj.*) first, foremost; (*adv.*) first, only, not until
erſtau'nen be astonished
erwa'chen (*aux.* ſein) awake
erwar'ten await, expect
erwi'dern answer, reply
erzäh'len tell, relate
erzie'hen educate, bring up
der **Eſel**, =s, = ass, donkey
eſſen, aß, gegeſ'ſen eat
etwa (*adv.*) about
etwas something, anything; some, any; somewhat
ewig eternal

F

das **Fach**, =es, ¨er branch, subject
fahren, fuhr, iſt gefah'ren, er fährt go, ride, travel
die **Fahrt**, =, =en journey, voyage
der **Fall**, =es, ¨e case, event
fallen, fiel, iſt gefal'len, er fällt fall
falſch false, wrong
die **Fami'lie**, =, =n family
fangen, fing, gefan'gen, er fängt catch, capture
die **Farbe**, =, =n color
faſſen grasp, take 'hold of, seize
die **Faſſung**, =, =en conception; poise
faſt almost, nearly
faul lazy
der **Februar**, =s February
die **Feder**, =, =n feather; pen
fehlen (*intr.* with dat.) lack, be wanting, ail, be the matter; (*tr.*) miss
der **Fehler**, =s, = mistake, fault, error

feiern celebrate

fein fine, dainty

der Feind, =es, =e enemy

das Feld, =es, =er field

das Fenſter, =s, = window

die Ferien (*plur.*) vacation, holidays

fern distant, far

ferner (*adj.*) farther, further; (*adv.*) furthermore, moreover

fertig ready, finished

feſt firm, solid

das Feuer, =s, = fire

finden, fand, gefun'den find; deem, think

der Finger, =s, = finger

der Fiſch, =es, =e fish

die Fläche, =, =n flat, level, plain

die Flaſche, =, =n bottle, flask

das Fleiſch, =es flesh, meat

fleißig diligent, industrious

fliegen, flog, iſt geflo'gen fly

fliehen, floh, iſt geflo'hen flee, escape

fließen, floß, iſt gefloſ'ſen flow

der Flügel, =s, = wing

der Fluß, =es, ¨e river

die Folge, =, =n consequence, sequence,

folgen follow

fordern demand

die Forderung, =, =en demand

forſchen sift, investigate, engage in research

fort (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) away, forth; gone

die Frage, =, =n question

fragen ask

Frankreich (*neut.*) France

der Franzo'ſe, =n, =n Frenchman

franzö'ſiſch French

die Frau, =, =en woman, wife

das Frauchen, =s, = dear little woman

das Fräulein, =s, = young lady; Miss

frei free, open

die Freiheit, = freedom, liberty

der Freitag, =s, =e Friday

fremd strange, unknown

der Fremde, =n, =n stranger; **die** — foreign country

freſſen, fraß, gefreſ'ſen, er frißt eat, devour (of animals)

die Freude, =, =n joy, pleasure

freuen (*refl.*) rejoice, be glad; (*impers.* with *acc.*) give joy or pleasure

der Freund, =es, =e friend

freundlich friendly, cheerful, kind

der Friede(n), des Friedens peace

frieren, fror, gefro'ren freeze, be cold

friſch (*adj.*) fresh, new; (*adv.*) briskly, quickly

froh happy, joyful

fröhlich merry, joyful

die **Frucht**, ¨e fruit
früh early
früher earlier; former
der **Frühling**, -s, -e spring
das **Frühſtück**, -s, -e breakfast
fühlen feel
führen lead; carry, wield
der **Führer**, -s, - leader
füllen fill
für (*prep. acc.*) for; in behalf of, instead of
die **Furcht** fear
fürchten (*tr.*) fear; ſich — vor (*dat.*) be afraid of
der **Fürſt**, -en, -en prince
der **Fuß**, -es, ¨e foot

G

der **Gang**, -es, ¨e walk; passageway
ganz (*adj.*) whole, entire, all; (*adv.*) quite, entirely
gar very, quite; at all; — nichts nothing at all
der **Garten**, -s, ¨ garden
der **Gaſt**, -es, ¨e guest
das **Gebäu'de**, -s, - building
geben, gab, gege'ben, er gibt give
gebie'ten, gebot', gebo'ten command, rule
gebo'ren (*p.p.* of gebä'ren) born
der **Gebrauch**, -es, ¨e use, usage
der **Geburtstag**, -s, -e birthday
der **Gedan'ke(n)**, Gedan'kens, Gedan'ken thought
das **Gedicht'**, -es, -e poem
die **Gefahr'**, -, -en danger
gefal'len, gefiel', gefal'len please
es **gefällt** mir I like
das **Gefühl'**, -s, -e feeling
gegen (*prep. acc.*) toward, against
die **Gegend**, -, -en surroundings, neighborhood, landscape
der **Gegenſtand**, -es, ¨e object, thing; subject matter
gegenü'ber (*prep. dat.*) opposite
die **Gegenwart**, - presence
der **Gegner**, -s, - opponent
gehen, ging, iſt gegan'gen go walk
gehor'chen obey
gehö'ren belong to
der **Geiſt**, -es, -er spirit; ghost
gelb yellow
das **Geld**, -es, -er money
die **Gele'genheit**, -, -en opportunity
gelin'gen, gelang', iſt gelun'gen succeed
es iſt mir gelun'gen I (have) succeeded
gelten, galt, gegol'ten be worth, be necessary
gemein' common; vulgar
genau' exact, in detail
genug' enough, sufficient

gera'de (*adj.*) straight, level; (*adv.*) exactly, precisely

das Gericht', =es, =e court (of justice); dish

gern(e), lieber, am liebſten gladly, with pleasure, willingly

das Geſchäft', =es, =e business

geſche'hen, geſchah', iſt geſche'hen happen, come to pass

das Geſchenk', =es, =e present

die Geſchich'te, =, =n story, history

die Geſell'ſchaft, =, =en society, company

das Geſetz', =es, =e law

das Geſicht', =es, =er face, countenance, sight

die Geſtalt', =, =en figure, form

geſtern yesterday

geſund' sound, wholesome, healthy

die Gewalt', =, =en might, power, strength

das Gewicht', =es, =e weight

gewin'nen, gewann', gewon'nen win

gewiß' certain, definite

gewöh'nen accustom
gewöhn'lich usual, common

gießen, goß, gegoſ'ſen pour

der Gipfel, =s, = top, peak

glänzen shine, glisten

das Glas, =es, ¨er glass

glauben believe, think
der Glauben, =s belief

gleich (*adj.*) like, same; (*adv.*) immediately, at once

das Glied, =s, =er limb; member

das Glück, =es luck, happiness
glücklich happy, fortunate, lucky

das Gold, =es gold

der Gott, =es, ¨er God

der Graf, =en, =en count

das Gras, =es, ¨er grass

grau gray

greifen, griff, gegrif'fen seize, grasp

die Grenze, =, =n border, boundary, limit

groß, größer, größt great, large, big
die Größe, =, =n greatness, size

die Großmutter, =, ¨ grand mother

grün green

der Grund, =es, ¨e ground, bottom; reason, cause

grüßen, greet, salute, send compliments

die Gunſt, =, ¨e favor

gut, beſſer, beſt good, kind, well

H

das Haar, =es, =e hair

haben, hatte, gehabt' have; possess, own

halb half
die Hälfte, =e, =n half

der **Hals**, =es, ¨e neck
halten, hielt, gehal'ten, er hält hold, keep; consider
die **Haltung** countenance, bearing
die **Hand**, =, ¨e hand
der **Handel**, =s commerce, trade, bargain
handeln act; bargain
der **Handſchuh**, =s, =e glove
hangen, hing, gehan'gen, er hängt (*intr.*) hang
hängen (*tr.* or *intr.*) hang
hart hard, harsh
haſſen hate
häufig frequently, often
das **Haupt**, =es, ¨er head, chief
das **Haus**, =es, ¨er house, home
heben, hob, geho'ben lift, raise
das **Heer**, =es, =e army
das **Heft**, =es, =e notebook
heilig holy, sacred
heim (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) home
die **Heimat** home
heiraten marry
heiß hot
heißen, hieß, gehei'ßen (*tr.*) call, name; (*intr.*) be called, be named
der **Held**, =en, =en hero
helfen, half, gehol'fen, er hilft help
hell bright, light
her (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) hither, this way, along
heraus', (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) out, forth, hither
der **Herbſt**, =es autumn, fall
herein' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) in(to), (toward the speaker)
der **Herr**, =n, =en master; gentleman; Mr., sir, lord
herrlich splendid
herum' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) around, about, over
das **Herz**, =ens, =en heart
herzlich hearty, heartily
heute (*adv.*) today; (*adj.*) of today, present
hier here
die **Hilfe**, =, =n help, aid, assistance
der **Himmel**, =s, = heaven
hin (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) thither, to that place, away
hinab' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) down
hinauf' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) up (from the speaker)
hinaus' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) out, outside
hindern hinder
hinein' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) into it, in
hinter (*prep. dat.* or *acc.* and *sep.* prefix) behind
hinun'ter (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) down
hinzu' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) to, toward, up
hoch, höher, höchſt high, tall
höchſt (as *adv.*) most, in the highest degree
die **Höhe**, =, =n height

der **Hof**, -es, ¨e yard, court; farm
hoffen hope
die **Hoffnung**, -, -en hope
holen get, fetch; — lassen send for
das **Holz**, -es, ¨er wood
hören hear, listen
hübsch pretty, nice
der **Hund**, -es, -e dog, hound
der **Hunger**, -s hunger
der **Hut**, -es, ¨e hat

I

immer always, ever; — noch, still
in (*prep. dat.* or *acc.*) in, into; to, at
indem' while, as
der **Inhalt**, -s contents
inner inner, inward
innerhalb (*prep. gen.*) within, inside of
die **Insel**, -, -n island
das **Interes'se**, -s, -n interest
interessant' interesting
interessie'ren interest
irgend some; irgendwo somewhere; irgendein some (any) one
irren (*intr.*) err; (*refl.*) be mistaken

J

ja yes; indeed, truly, surely, you know, even, why
jagen hunt, drive, chase, hurry
der **Jäger**, -s, - hunter
das **Jahr**, -es, -e year
die **Jahreszeit**, -, -en season
jährlich yearly, each (every) year
der **Januar**, -s January
je ever
jeder, (*fem.*) jede, (*neut.*) jedes, (*dem. pron.* and *adj.*) every(one); each (one)
jedoch' however, yet
jemand anyone, someone
jener, (*fem.*) jene, (*neut.*) jenes, (*dem. pron.* and *adj.*) that (one), the former
jetzt now, at present
die **Jugend**, - youth
der **Juli**, -s July
jung young
der **Junge**, -n, -n boy
der **Juni**, -s June

K

der **Kaffee**, -s coffee
der **Kahn**, -es, ¨e boat, skiff
kalt cold
der **Kampf**, -es, ¨e fight, combat, struggle
kämpfen fight, etc.
die **Katze**, -, -n cat
kaufen buy
kaum hardly, scarcely
kein, (*fem.*) keine, (*neut.*) kein, (*adj.* and *pron.*) no, not one, none, not any
kennen, kannte, gekannt' know, be acquainted with
die **Kenntnis**, -, Kenntnisse knowledge

das **Kind**, =es, =er child
die **Kirche**, =e, =n church
klagen complain
klar clear, bright
die **Klasse**, =, =n class
das **Kleid**, =es, =er dress; (*plur.*) clothes
kleiden dress, clothe
klein small, little
klopfen knock, pound
klug wise, bright, clever
der **Knabe**, =n, =n boy
kochen cook
kommen, kam, ist gekom'men come, arrive
der **König**, =s, =e king
können, konnte, gekonnt' can, be able, know
der **Kopf**, =es, ¨e head
der **Körper**, =s, = body
kosten cost; try, taste
die **Kraft**, =, ¨e strength
krank sick, ill
die **Kreide**, =, =n chalk
der **Kreis**, =es, =e circle
der **Krieg**, =es, =e war
die **Küche**, =, =n kitchen
der **Kuchen**, =s, = cake
die **Kuh**, =, ¨e cow
kühl cool
die **Kunst**, =, ¨e art
der **Künstler**, =s, = artist
kurz short

L

lachen laugh
lächeln smile
der **Laden**, =s, ¨ shop, store
die **Lage**, =, =n situation, position, location
das **Land**, =es, ¨er land, country
lang long
langsam slow
lassen, ließ, gelas'sen, er läßt let, leave; allow, cause, have; machen — have made; kommen — send for
die **Last**, =, =en burden, load
laufen, lief, ist gelau'fen, er läuft run
laut loud
lauter nothing but
leben live
das **Leben**, =s, = life
leer empty
legen cause to lie, lay, place, put; (*refl.*) lie down, subside
lehren teach, instruct
der **Lehrer**, =s, = teacher, instructor
der **Leib**, =es, =er body
leicht light, easy
leid; es tut mir leid I am sorry
leiden, litt, gelit'ten suffer
leider unfortunately
leise gentle, soft
leiten lead, direct, conduct
lernen learn, study
lesen, las, gele'sen read
letzt last, latest
die **Leute** (*plur.*) people
das **Licht**, =es, =er light
lieb dear, beloved; — haben like, love

die **Liebe** love
lieben love, like
lieber (*adv.*), (*comp.* of gerne) rather
das **Lied**, ⸗es, ⸗er song
liegen, lag, gele'gen lie, rest
link left; links at the left
loben praise
der **Löffel**, ⸗s, ⸗ spoon
los (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) loose
geldlos without money
die **Luft**, ⸗, ¨e air, breeze
die **Luft**, ⸗, ¨e desire, pleasure
luftig merry, joyful

M

machen make, do
die **Macht**, ⸗, ¨e might, power
das **Mädchen**, ⸗s, ⸗ girl
der **Mai**, ⸗es May
das **Mal**, ⸗es, ⸗e time
malen paint
der **Maler**, ⸗s, ⸗ painter
man (*indef. pron.*) one, they, people
manch many a
der **Mangel**, ⸗s, ¨ lack, want, shortage
der **Mann**, ⸗es, ¨er man, husband
der **Mantel**, ⸗s, ¨ cloak, mantle
das **Märchen**, ⸗s, ⸗ fairy-tale
die **Mark**, ⸗ German coin worth about 24 cents
der **Markt**, ⸗es, ¨e market
der **März**, ⸗es March
die **Masse**, ⸗, ⸗n mass
das **Maß**, ⸗es, ⸗e measure
mäßig moderate
die **Mauer**, ⸗, ⸗n wall
die **Maus**, ⸗, ¨e mouse
das **Meer**, ⸗es, ⸗e sea, ocean
mehr (*comp.* of viel) more
mehrere several
die **Meile**, ⸗, ⸗n (German) mile (about five English miles)
meinen think; remark
die **Meinung**, ⸗, ⸗en opinion
meist (*superl.* of viel) most; (as *adv.*) mostly, generally
der **Meister**, ⸗s, ⸗ master
die **Menge**, ⸗, ⸗n quantity, crowd
der **Mensch**, ⸗en, ⸗en man, human being
merken mark, notice
messen, maß, gemes'sen, er mißt measure
das **Messer**, ⸗s, ⸗ knife
die **Milch**, ⸗ milk
minder less
die **Minu'te**, ⸗, ⸗n minute
mischen mix
mit (*prep. dat.*) with, by, along; (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) along (with)
das **Mitglied**, ⸗es, ⸗er member
der **Mittag**, ⸗s, ⸗e noon
die **Mitte**, ⸗, ⸗n middle
der **Mittwoch**, ⸗s, ⸗e Wednesday

das Mittel, ⸗s, ⸗ means, way
mögen, mochte, gemocht' may, like, care for, desire; ich möchte I should like
möglich possible
der Monat, ⸗s, ⸗e month
der Mond, ⸗es, ⸗e moon
der Montag, ⸗s, ⸗e Monday
der Mord, ⸗es, ⸗e murder
der Morgen, ⸗s, ⸗ morning; heute morgen this morning
morgen (*adv.*) tomorrow
müde tired, weary
die Mühe, ⸗, ⸗n trouble, pains, effort
der Mund, ⸗es mouth
die Musik', ⸗ music
müssen, mußte, gemußt' must, have to, be compelled to
das Muster, ⸗s, ⸗ model; pattern, sample
der Mut, ⸗es courage
mutig courageous
die Mutter, ⸗, ¨ mother

N

nach (*prep. dat.* and *sep.* prefix) to, toward, after, according to
der Nachbar, ⸗s, ⸗n neighbor
nachdem' (*conj.*) after
nachher' afterward
der Nachmittag, ⸗s, ⸗e afternoon
die Nachricht, ⸗, ⸗en news
nächst next
die Nacht, ⸗, ¨e night
nah(e) near, close
die Nähe, ⸗ nearness, proximity
nahen (nähern, *refl.*) approach
der Name(n), des Namens, die Namen name
nämlich namely, that is to say
die Nase, ⸗, ⸗n nose
naß wet, moist, damp
die Nation', ⸗, ⸗en nation
die Natur', ⸗, ⸗en nature
natür'lich natural
neben (*prep. dat.* or *acc.*) beside, near, next to
der Neffe, ⸗n, ⸗n nephew
nehmen, nahm, genom'men, er nimmt take
die Neigung, ⸗, ⸗en inclination
nein no
nennen, nannte, genannt' name, call
das Nest, ⸗es, ⸗er nest
neu new
nicht not
die Nichte, ⸗, ⸗n niece
nichts nothing
nie never
nieder (*adj.*) low; (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) down
niedrig low
niemals never
niemand no one, nobody
noch still, (as) yet; — nicht not yet; — ein another; — einmal once more

der Norden, =s north
die Not, =, ¨e necessity, need; want
nötig necessary
notwendig necessary
der November, =s November
die Nummer, =, =n number
nun now; well
nur only, merely, possibly
nützlich useful

O

ob (*conj.*) whether, if; **als** — as if
oben up above, upstairs; on top
obgleich' although, though
der Ochſe, =n, =n ox
oder or
der Ofen, =s, ¨ oven
offen (*adj.*) open; (*vb.*) **öffnen** open
oft often
ohne (*prep. acc.*) without
das Ohr, =es, =en ear
der Okto'ber, =s, = October
das Öl, =es, =e oil
der Onkel, =s, = uncle
das Opfer, =s, = sacrifice; victim
ordentlich properly, thoroughly, well
ordnen arrange, regulate, order
die Ordnung, =, =en order; arrangement
der Ort, =es, =e (or Örter) place, region
der Oſten, =s east
Oſtern Easter
Öſterreich, (*neut.*) Austria

P

das Paar, =es, =e pair; **ein —,** a few
das Papier', =s, =e paper
paſſen fit, suit
die Perſon', =, =en person
pfeifen, pfiff, gepfiffen whistle
das Pferd, =es, =e horse
die Pflanze, =, =n plant
pflanzen plant
pflegen (*intr.*) be accustomed; (*tr.*) care for, nurse
die Pflicht, =, =en duty
der Plan, =es, ¨e plan
der Platz, =es, ¨e place, spot
plötzlich suddenly
poli'tiſch political
die Poſt, = post-office; mail
der Poſten, =s, = position, place
der Präſident', =en, =en president
der Preis, =es, =e price
preiſen praise
der Prinz, =en, =en prince
die Probe, =, =n sample; test
die Prüfung, =, =en examination
das Pult, =es, =e desk
der Punkt, =es, =e point, period

Q

die Quelle, =, =n spring, source

R

raſch quickly

der Rat, =es, die Ratſchläge advice

raten, riet, gera'ten, er rät advise

rauchen smoke

der Raum, =es, ¨e room, space

räumen make room (or) space, clear

das Rechnen, =s arithmetic

die Rechnung, =, =en bill

recht right; real, genuine; erſt —, all the more

das Recht, =es, =e right, law, privilege

reden speak, talk

die Rede, =, =n speech

die Regel, =, =n rule

regeln regulate, rule, order

der Regen, =s rain; (*vb.*) regnen

regen (*refl.*) stir, move

regie'ren rule, govern

die Regie'rung, =, =en government

reich rich, wealthy

das Reich, =es, =e empire, kingdom, realm

reichen reach, hand

reif ripe, mature

die Reihe, =, =n row, turn

rein (*adj.*) clean, pure; (*adv.*) altogether, entirely

die Reiſe, =, =n journey, travel

reiſen travel

reißen, riß, geri'ſſen tear

reiten, ritt, iſt gerit'ten ride (on horseback)

der Reiter, =s, = rider

rennen, rannte, gerannt' run, race

retten save, rescue

richten direct, address

die Richtung, =, =en direction

der Richter, =s, = judge

richtig correct, right

der Ring, =es, =e ring

ringen, rang, gerun'gen wrestle, ring

der Ritter, =s, = knight

der Rock, =es, ¨e coat

rollen roll

die Roſe, =, =n rose

rot red

der Rücken, =s, = back

der Ruf, =es, =e call

rufen, rief, geru'fen call

die Ruhe, = rest

ruhig calm, quiet

rühren move, stir

rund round

S

die Sache, =, =n object, affair, thing

ſagen say, tell, relate

ſammeln gather, collect

die Sammlung, =, =en collection

der **Samstag**, =s, =e Saturday
ſamt (*prep. dat.*) with
der **Satz**, =es, ¨e sentence
ſauer sour
die **Säure**, =, =n acid, acidity
ſchaden harm, hurt, injure
das **Schaf**, =es, =e sheep
ſchaffen (weak vb.) work
ſchaffen, ſchuf, geſchaf'fen shape, create
ſchämen (*refl.* with *gen.*) be ashamed
ſcharf sharp, acute
der **Schatten**, =s, = shadow, shade
ſchauen gaze, look
ſcheiden, ſchied, geſchie'den part, separate, divide
der **Schein**, =es, =e appearance, semblance
ſcheinen, ſchien, geſchie'nen shine, seem, appear
ſchenken give, present
ſchicken send
das **Schickſal**, =s, =e fate
ſchießen, ſchoß, geſchoſ'ſen shoot; *cf.* der Schuß
das **Schiff**, =es, =e ship
die **Schlacht**, =, =en battle
ſchlafen, ſchlief, geſchla'fen sleep
ſchlagen, ſchlug, geſchla'gen strike, beat
ſchlecht bad, poor
ſchließen, ſchloß, geſchloſ'ſen (*trans.*) close, lock; (*intr.*) conclude
das **Schloß**, Schloſſes, Schlöſſer lock
der **Schluß**, Schluſſes, Schlüſſe conclusion, inference
ſchmal narrow
der **Schmerz**, =es, =en pain, smart
ſchmerzen pain, smart
der **Schnee**, =s snow
ſchneien (*impers.*) snow
ſchneiden, ſchnitt, geſchnit'ten cut
ſchnell quick, rapid
ſchon (*adv.*) already, even; (assertive or emphatic) well surely, indeed
ſchön beautiful, fine, nice
die **Schönheit**, =, =en beauty
ſchrecken (*tr.*) frighten, terrify
ſchrecklich terrible, frightful
ſchreiben, ſchrieb, geſchrie'ben write
ſchreien, ſchrie, geſchrie'en cry, scream
ſchreiten, ſchritt, geſchrit'ten stride, step
die **Schrift**, =, =en writing; document, manuscript
der **Schritt**, =es, =e step
der **Schuh**, =es, =e shoe
die **Schuld**, =, =en debt, fault, guilt
ſchuld ſein be at fault
die **Schule**, =, =n school
der **Schüler**, =s, = pupil
der **Schuß**, Schuſſes, Schüſſe, shot

ſchütteln shake
der Schutz, ¨es protection, shelter
ſchützen protect, shelter
ſchwach weak
ſchwarz black
der Schwefel, ¨s sulphur
ſchweigen, ſchwieg, geſchwie'gen be silent
die Schweiz, ¨ Switzerland
ſchwer heavy, hard, difficult, serious
die Schweſter, ¨, ¨n sister
die Schwierigkeit, ¨, ¨en difficulty
ſchwimmen, ſchwamm, iſt geſchwom'men swim
der See, ¨s, ¨n lake; **die See, ¨** ocean
die Seele, ¨, ¨n soul
ſehen, ſah, geſe'hen, er ſieht see, look
ſehr very, greatly, much
ſein, war, iſt gewe'ſen be; exist
ſeit (*prep. dat.*) since
ſeitdem' since (then)
die Seite, ¨, ¨n side, page
ſelber (ſelbſt) self
ſelten seldom, rarely
ſenden, ſandte, geſandt' send
der Septem'ber, ¨s, ¨ September
ſetzen (*tr.*) seat, place, put; (*refl.*) sit down
ſicher certain, sure, safe
die Sicherheit, ¨, ¨en safety, certainty
der Sieg, ¨es, ¨e victory
das Silber, ¨s silver
ſingen, ſang, geſun'gen sing
ſinken, ſank, geſun'ken sink
der Sinn, ¨es, ¨e sense, spirit, mind
ſitzen, ſaß, geſeſ'ſen sit
die Sitzung, ¨, ¨en meeting
ſo so, thus, in this way
ſobald' as soon as
ſofort' at once, immediately
ſogar' even
ſogleich' immediately, at once
der Sohn, ¨es, ¨¨e son
ſolch such
der Soldat', ¨en, ¨en soldier
ſollen, ſollte, geſollt' shall, be to, be obliged to, be said to
der Sommer, ¨s, ¨ summer
ſondern (*conj.*) but
der Sonnabend, ¨s, ¨e Saturday
die Sonne, ¨, ¨n sun
der Sonntag, ¨s, ¨e Sunday
ſonſt else, otherwise, formerly
die Sorge, ¨, ¨n care, anxiety
ſorgen care, provide, worry
ſparen save
ſpät late
ſpazie'ren walk, take a walk; — **gehen** take a walk
der Spazier'gang, ¨s, ¨¨e walk

das **Spiel**, -es, -e game, play
ſpielen play
ſpitz pointed, sharp
die **Spitze**, -, -n point, top
die **Sprache**, -e, -n language
ſprechen, ſprach, geſpro'chen, er ſpricht speak
ſpringen, ſprang, iſt geſprun'gen spring, jump, leap
der **Spruch**, -es, ¨e sentence, proverb
der **Staat**, -es, -en state
der **Stab**, -es, ¨e staff
die **Stadt**, -, ¨e city, town
der **Stand**, -es, ¨e stand, condition; class
ſtark strong, powerful, severe
ſtärken strengthen
ſtattfinden, fand ſtatt, ſtattgefunden take place, occur, happen
ſtecken stick, put; be
ſtehen, ſtand, geſtan'den stand
ſtehlen, ſtahl, geſtoh'len, er ſtiehlt steal
ſteigen, ſtieg, iſt geſtie'gen rise, climb, ascend
der **Stein**, -es, -e stone
die **Stelle**, -, -n place; situation
ſtellen place, put, set
die **Stellung**, -, -en position, situation
ſterben, ſtarb, iſt geſtor'ben die
der **Stern**, -es, -e star
ſtets always, constantly
die **Steuer**, -, -n tax; das **Steuer**, -s, - rudder
ſtill still, silent
die **Stimme**, -, -n voice; vote
ſtimmen vote; tune
die **Stimmung**, -, -en mood, humor
der **Stock**, -es, ¨e stick, cane
der **Stoff**, -es, -e matter; material
ſtolz proud, haughty
ſtören disturb
die **Störung**, -, -en disturbance
ſtoßen, ſtieß, geſto'ßen push
die **Strafe**, -, -n punishment
ſtrafen punish
die **Straße**, -, -n street
ſtreben strive
der **Streit**, -es quarrel
ſtreiten, ſtritt, geſtrit'ten quarrel
ſtreng severe, stern, hard
die **Stube**, -, -n room
das **Stück**, -es, -e piece
der **Student'**, -en, -en student
ſtudie'ren study
die **Stufe**, -, -n step (of a staircase), grade
der **Stuhl**, -es, ¨e chair
die **Stunde**, -, -n hour
der **Sturm**, -es, ¨e storm
ſtützen support
ſuchen seek, look for
der **Süden**, -s south
die **Summe**, -, -n sum
ſüß sweet

T

die Tafel, =, =n blackboard; table
der Tag, =es, =e day
täglich daily
das Tal, =es, ¨er dale, valley
die Tante, =, =n aunt
tanzen dance
die Tasche, =, =n pocket
die Tasse, =, =n cup
die Tat, =, =en deed; in der — indeed
der Teil, =es, =e part
teilen part, divide
die Teilung, =, =en division
der Teller, =s, = plate
teuer dear, expensive
das Thea'ter, =s, = theater
tief deep
das Tier, =es, =e animal, creature
die Tinte, =, =n ink
der Tisch, =es, =e table
die Tochter, =, ¨ daughter
der Tod, =es death
tödlich fatal
tot dead
töten kill
der Ton, =es, ¨e tone, sound
die Tracht, =, =en costume, dress
träge lazy
tragen, trug, getra'gen carry, bear; wear
die Träne, =, =n tear
trauern mourn; *cf.* traurig
der Traum, =es, ¨e dream
traurig sad, mournful
traut dear, beloved
treffen, traf, getrof'fen, er trifft meet; hit
trefflich excellent
treiben, trieb, getrie'ben drive, urge on; carry on
trennen part, separate
die Treppe, =, =n stairway
treten, trat, getre'ten, er tritt step, go, tread
treu true, faithful
trinken, trank, getrun'ken drink
trocken dry
der Trost, =es consolation
trotz (*prep. gen.*) in spite of
das Tuch, =es, ¨er cloth, kerchief, shawl
die Tugend, =, =en virtue
tun, tat, getan' do, make; *cf.* die Tat
die Tür, =, =en door
der Turm, =es, ¨e tower

U

übel evil; ill
üben exercise, practice
die Übung, =, =en exercise, practice
über (*prep. dat.* or *acc.*) over, above, at, across; about, concerning
überall' everywhere
überhaupt' altogether; generally speaking
überra'schen surprise
überzeu'gen convince
die Überzeu'gung, =, =en conviction

übrig (*adj.*) left, remaining
übrigens (*adv.*) moreover, besides

das **Ufer** -s, - shore, bank

die **Uhr**, -, -en watch, clock

um (*prep. acc.*) around, about, by, at; um zu in order to; um .... willen (*gen.*) for the sake of

der **Umſtand**, -es, ¨e circumstance, condition

und and

ungefähr' about, approximately

das **Unglück**, -s, -e misfortune
unglücklich unhappy, unfortunate

die **Univerſität'**, -, -en university

unten (*adv.*) down, below, beneath

unter (*prep. dat.* or *acc.*) under, among; (also *adv.* and *sep.* prefix)

unterhal'ten, unterhielt', unterhal'ten converse, entertain

der **Unterricht**, -s instruction, lesson; unterrich'ten instruct

der **Unterſchied**, -s, -e difference
unterſchei'den differenciate, distinguish

die **Unterſu'chung**, -, -en investigation, examination; (*vb.*) **unterſu'chen**

die **Urſache**, -, -n cause, origin, reason

das **Urteil**, -s, -e judgment, sentence
urteilen judge

V

der **Vater**, -s, ¨ father

verbie'ten, verbot', verbo'ten forbid

verbin'den, verband', verbun'den bandage; connect
die **Verbin'dung**, -, -en connection

verdie'nen earn, deserve

die **Verfaſ'ſung**, -, -en constitution; condition, state

verge'bens in vain

verge'hen, verging', iſt vergan'gen pass, come to an end

vergeſ'ſen, vergaß', vergeſ'ſen, er vergißt forget

verglei'chen, verglich', vergli'chen compare

das **Vergnügen**, -s, - pleasure

das **Verhält'nis**, -niſſes, -niſſe relation(ship), condition

verkau'fen sell

verlan'gen want, desire, demand

verlaſ'ſen, verließ', verlaſ'ſen leave, forsake

verlie'ren, verlor', verlo'ren lose
der **Verluſt'**, -es, -e loss

das **Vermö'gen**, -s, - fortune (capital)

die **Verſamm'lung**, -, -en assembly, meeting, gathering

verſchie'den different
verſchwin'den, verſchwand', iſt verſchwun'den disappear, vanish
verſpre'chen, verſprach', verſpro'chen, er verſpricht promise
verſtehen, verſtand', verſtan'den understand
der Verſuch', -es, -e trial, attempt
verſu'chen try, attempt
vertrau'en trust, confide
der Verwan'dte, -n, -n relative, relation
der Vetter, -s, -n cousin
viel, mehr, meiſt much, many; **ſo viel wie** as much as
vielleicht' perhaps
das Viertel, -s, - quarter, fourth
der Vogel, -s, ¨ bird
das Volk, -es, ¨er people, nation
voll full, complete
vollkommen perfect
vollſtändig complete
von (*prep. dat.*) from, of, out of; by; with
vor (*prep. dat.* or *acc.*) before, in front of, ago; with, from
voraus' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) ahead
vorbei' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) past, over, by
vorhan'den present, at hand
vorher before, previously
vorig latter, former
vorkommen, kam vor, iſt vorgekommen happen; seem, appear
der Vormittag, -s, -e forenoon
der Vorſchlag, -s, ¨e proposition, proposal
der Vorteil, -s, -e advantage
vorü'ber (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) past, by
vorwärts onward, on

W

wachen be awake
wachſen, wuchs, iſt gewach'ſen grow
die Waffe, -, -n weapon
der Wagen, -s, - wagon, carriage
die Wahl, -, -en choice, selection; election
wählen choose, select; vote
wahr true
die Wahrheit, -, -en truth
während (*prep. gen.*) during; (*conj.*) while
der Wald, -es, ¨er woods, forest
die Wand, -, ¨e wall
wandern wander; go
wann (*inter. adv.*) when
warm warm
die Wärme, -e warmth
warten wait; — **auf** wait for
warum' why
waſchen, wuſch, gewa'ſchen, er wäſcht wash

das **Waſſer**, ⸚s, ⸗ water
wechſeln change
weder . . . . noch neither . . . . nor
der **Weg**, ⸚es, ⸚e way
wegen (*prep. gen.*) because of
weh tun hurt, pain, ache
das **Weib**, ⸚es, ⸚er woman, wife
weich soft
weichen, wich, gewi'chen yield, give way to
die **Weihnachten**, ⸗ Christmas
weil because
die **Weile**, ⸗, ⸚n while, time
der **Wein**, ⸚es, ⸚e wine
weinen weep, cry
die **Weiſe**, ⸗, ⸚n way, manner
weiſen, wies, gewie'ſen show, direct, point out
weiß white
weit wide; far; weiter farther on
welcher, (*fem.*) welche, (*neut.*) welches who, which, what (*inter.* and *rel.*)
die **Welle**, ⸗, ⸚n wave
die **Welt**, ⸗, ⸚en world
wenden, wandte, gewandt' (also weak) turn
wenig few, little; somewhat
wenn (*conj.*) if, when; — auch even if
wer who
werden, wurde, gewor'den become, grow to be; (as *aux.*) shall, will
werfen, warf, gewor'fen, er wirft throw
das **Werk**, ⸚es, ⸚e work
wert worth, worthy
das **Weſen**, ⸚s, ⸗ creature, being; essence, innermost nature
weſentlich essential
der **Weſten**, ⸚s west
das **Wetter**, ⸚s, ⸗ weather
wichtig important
wider (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) against
wie how
wieder (*prep. acc.*) again
wiederho'len repeat, review
wild wild
der **Wille(n)**, Willens, Willen will
der **Wind**, ⸚es, ⸚e wind
der **Winter**, ⸚s, ⸗ winter
wirken work, be effective
die **Wirkung**, ⸗, ⸚en effect
wirklich actual, real
der **Wirt**, ⸚es, ⸚e host, landlord, innkeeper
wiſſen, wußte, gewußt' know, have knowledge of
wo where
die **Woche**, ⸗, ⸚n week
woher' whence, from where
wohin' whither, where
wohl well; indeed, no doubt, I suppose
wohnen live, dwell, reside
die **Wohnung**, ⸗, ⸚en dwelling
die **Wolke**, ⸗, ⸚n cloud

wollen, wollte, gewollt' will, want, desire; pretend, claim

das **Wort**, ⸗es, ⸗e word

das **Wunder**, ⸗s, ⸗ wonder, miracle
wunderbar wonderful; strange
wundern (*refl.*) wonder; es wundert mich I am surprised

der **Wunſch**, ⸗es, ¨e wish
wünſchen wish

würdig worthy

Z

die **Zahl**, ⸗, ⸗en number, figure
zahlen pay
zählen count

der **Zahn**, ⸗es, ¨e tooth

zart tender, fine, delicate

das **Zeichen**, ⸗s, ⸗ sign

zeichnen draw, design
die **Zeichnung**, ⸗, ⸗en drawing

zeigen show

die **Zeile**, ⸗, ⸗n line

die **Zeit**, ⸗, ⸗en time

die **Zeitung**, ⸗, ⸗en newspaper

ziehen, zog, gezo'gen (*tr.*) draw, pull; (*intr.*) move, go

das **Ziel**, ⸗es, ⸗e aim, goal, mark

ziemlich (*adv.*) rather, pretty

das **Zimmer**, ⸗s, ⸗ room

zornig angry, furious

zu (*prep. dat.*) to, at, in, for; (also *adv.* and *sep.* prefix)

der **Zucker**, ⸗s, ⸗ sugar

zuerſt' first, at first, for the first time

zufrie'den contented, satisfied

der **Zug**, ⸗es, ¨e train; trait, feature

zugleich' at the same time

zuhören listen to

die **Zukunft**, ⸗ future

zuletzt' at last

zumachen, machte zu, zugemacht close, shut

zunächſt' first, at first; nearest

zurück' (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) back

zuſam'men (*adv.* and *sep.* prefix) together

zwar to be sure, indeed

der **Zweck**, ⸗es, ⸗e purpose

der **Zweifel**, ⸗s, ⸗ doubt
zweifeln doubt

der **Zweig**, ⸗es, ⸗e branch, twig

zwingen, zwang, gezwun'gen force, compel

zwiſchen (*prep. dat.* or *acc.*) between

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